

Texas Department of Human Services



1987 Annual Report

To the Governor

The Honorable William P. Clements
Governor of Texas
Austin, Texas

Dear Governor Clements:

The 1987 Annual Report of the Texas Department of Human Services is an accounting of expenditures and a review of services provided during the fiscal year ending August 31, 1987.

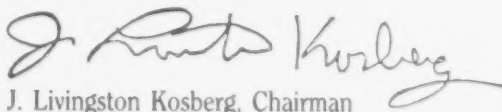
The report describes major developments of the 1987 fiscal year, with charts, graphs and tables reflecting costs, services and people served.

As required by Sections 21.011 and 50.007 and Subsection (a) Sections 34.008 and 42.023 as amended of the Human Resources Code, the report covers operation and administration of the department and includes the Commissioner of Human Services' recommendations for changes, as well as a review of the department's work in certifying social workers and licensing child-care facilities during the 1987 fiscal year.

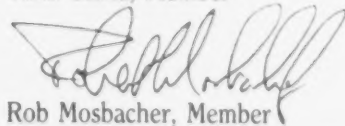
We are pleased to submit this summary of the department's 48th year of service and assistance to the people of Texas.

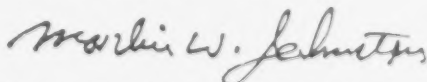
Respectfully submitted,

Texas Board of Human Services


J. Livingston Kosberg, Chairman


Vicki Garza, Member


Rob Mosbacher, Member


Marlin W. Johnston, Commissioner

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Chairman's Message

Chairman's Message

Human services were in a precarious balance during fiscal year 1987, caught up in a sour economy which jeopardized all state services in Texas.

The year opened with legislators in a special session, grappling with the largest revenue shortage in the history of the state. Texas was reeling from the effects of a depressed oil industry, declining farm revenues, a faltering high technology industry, the continued devaluation of the peso and double-digit unemployment. The state treasurer was warning that Texas would be "writing hot checks" in violation of the pay-as-you-go principle in the state constitution.

During the special session, lawmakers eliminated a 3 percent pay raise for state employees, but the \$70.5 million reduction barely made a dent in the \$3.5 billion projected deficit. The 30-day session ended without consensus on the issue of budget cuts versus a tax increase.

In a second special session, legislators passed an \$869.2 million temporary tax package (effective Jan. 1 through Sept. 1, 1987) and approved cuts of \$512 million from 1987 state spending. The package increased the state sales tax from 4 1/8 cents to 5 1/4 cents on the dollar, raised the state gasoline tax from 10 cents to 15 cents a gallon, and deferred state payments to the state employee and teacher retirement funds. Budget cuts eliminated about 2,000 state jobs and three small agencies.

Although the action alleviated some of the pressure of the immediate crisis, state government still faced a projected \$682 million shortfall by the end of the fiscal year.

Already struggling to balance an increasing workload with a dwindling staff, the Department

of Human Services lost about \$86.2 million of its general revenue funds and an additional \$17.5 million in federal matching funds. Approximately 200 jobs, primarily in administration, were abolished.

The cuts included the loss of \$59 million in earned federal funds which the 69th Legislature transferred to state programs. Without that cushion, the department was vulnerable to potential federal audit exceptions, quality control sanctions or other reductions in federal funds.

As the 70th Legislature assembled in regular session, the state comptroller was forecasting a deficit of \$1 billion by the end of the 1986-87 biennium and a shortfall of almost \$5 billion at the end of the 1988-89 biennium. It was the state's worst financial crisis since the Great Depression. Legislators recognized that Texas was moving away from an energy-based economy to a service-oriented economy. They had to decide whether to restructure the tax base to reflect this change. Or they could drastically cut funding for state programs to stay within projected revenues. Or they could search for some compromise between the two.

Tensions ran high as legislators struggled with opposing philosophical and political views. A succession of budget proposals were considered, some recommending mammoth cuts in state services.

As discussions of deeper cuts continued, coalitions of organizations representing the religious community, health care, public interest groups, children, the aged and the disabled campaigned for increased state spending for social services. They supported tax increases to help the sick and the poor. Advisory committee members, providers, associations and other special interest groups worked to convince lawmakers that the cuts being considered would be far too devastating to the state's many disadvantaged citizens.

Hundreds of concerned citizens testified at board meetings on behalf of the department's

programs and demonstrated on the Capitol steps to urge the passage of a state budget that would not cut public education, higher education, indigent health care programs, child protective services, and other human service programs. Their voices echoed the sentiments of a majority of Texans who, when surveyed by University of Texas at Austin researchers, indicated a willingness to pay higher taxes for services for the elderly, the disabled, battered women, abused children and the poor.

When the 140-day regular session ended on June 1, legislators had reached neither a decision nor a compromise on the budget issue. They had, however, approved the Sunset bill, a package of legislation stemming from an in-depth review of the department by the Sunset Advisory Commission. Under terms of the Texas Sunset Act, passed in 1977, the operations of state agencies must be reviewed before they can continue to serve the people of Texas.

Passage of the Sunset legislation ensured the operation of the department through the year 1999 and provided several positive changes in major program areas.

New definitions of child abuse and neglect in the Texas Family Code clarified the department's mandate as to what should be investigated and when prosecution can be brought for failures to report abuse and neglect. The department was also authorized to reimburse protective services employees for legal defense costs when they have been cleared of criminal charges for conduct in the course and scope of their employment. Other legislation extended coverage to all employees.

The legislation added a new penalty provision in the Human Resources Code for failure to report abuse, neglect or exploitation of elderly or disabled people similar to the statute governing the reporting of child abuse.

One provision emphasized the priority of AFDC clients for employment services offered through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). Another provision helped relieve

licensing workload demands by eliminating the requirement for registration of family homes for three or fewer children.

One of the most significant changes in the Sunset bill was the expansion of the Board of Human Services from three to six members effective Jan. 20, 1989. The board was expanded to provide better geographical representation and give the public more access to those who determine the department's direction. Membership on the current three-member board changed during the fiscal year when Gov. William P. Clements appointed Rob Mosbacher of Houston to replace Sid Stahl of Dallas at the expiration of his term. Mr. Mosbacher's term extends to January 1993.

Lawmakers were called into a first special session and then a second special session. After seven months of debating the state's fiscal future, they approved a \$38.3 billion budget and the largest state tax package in United States history.

Budget experts and state officials warned that despite the infusion of new revenues over the next biennium, Texas government would continue to rank near the bottom nationally in spending on services for its 17 million citizens. In 1986, the state per capita tax burden was \$667 per person compared to the national average of \$973. The new tax package was expected to bring the per capita state tax burden to \$730 per person.

The plan approved by the Legislature represented a 2.4 percent increase in spending overall and a 4 percent boost in general revenue spending. But the increases were not expected to improve the level and quality of most state services. Instead, they would maintain current service levels, meet increasing demands for certain social services and keep pace with inflation in only a few cases.

With the passage of the 1988-89 appropriations bill by the Legislature, the department stood to gain a 13.8 percent increase in general revenue funds to maintain current

levels. Lawmakers earmarked an additional \$56.8 million for Aid to Families with Dependent Children to keep the average monthly grant at \$57—one of the lowest in the nation. An additional \$30.9 million was set aside to cover the rising cost of Medicaid nursing home care for 55,000 elderly Texans.

Other increases included \$2 million for the biennium for emergency services to adult protective services clients and slight increases in funding for truants and runaways, family violence, and day-care programs. In addition, funds were made available to add approximately 50 staff to handle child protective services clients in need of follow-up services. Purchased health services and the health screening program were provided sufficient funds to meet increasing caseloads.

Some areas were targeted for reductions. Exemption of some family day-care homes from registration resulted in a slight decrease in funding for licensing or regulation of child-care facilities. Funding for the vendor drug program staff was reduced, and additional cost containment measures were required to remain within appropriated vendor payment levels. Central management support and field management support were reduced 4 percent.

On Aug. 6, the department lost more than \$19.9 million from its appropriations through line item vetoes. This involved the elimination of more than \$16 million in program support for child protective services and family self-support

services. The vetoed items were for central office services such as technical assistance, record-keeping and supplies and for personnel to design, direct and monitor the programs.

The vetoes eliminated a \$2 million appropriation for protective services for the aged and disabled—the first money ever provided by the Legislature for medical evaluations, emergency shelter, short-term hospitalization and other intervention to help elderly and disabled people who are abused, neglected or exploited. Also eliminated were about \$1.4 million used to ensure the state is correctly charged for prescribed medicines for Medicaid recipients. In addition, the vetoes cut \$321,000 for administration of a new law enabling the department to recoup, under certain circumstances, the cost of nursing home care after a patient's death.

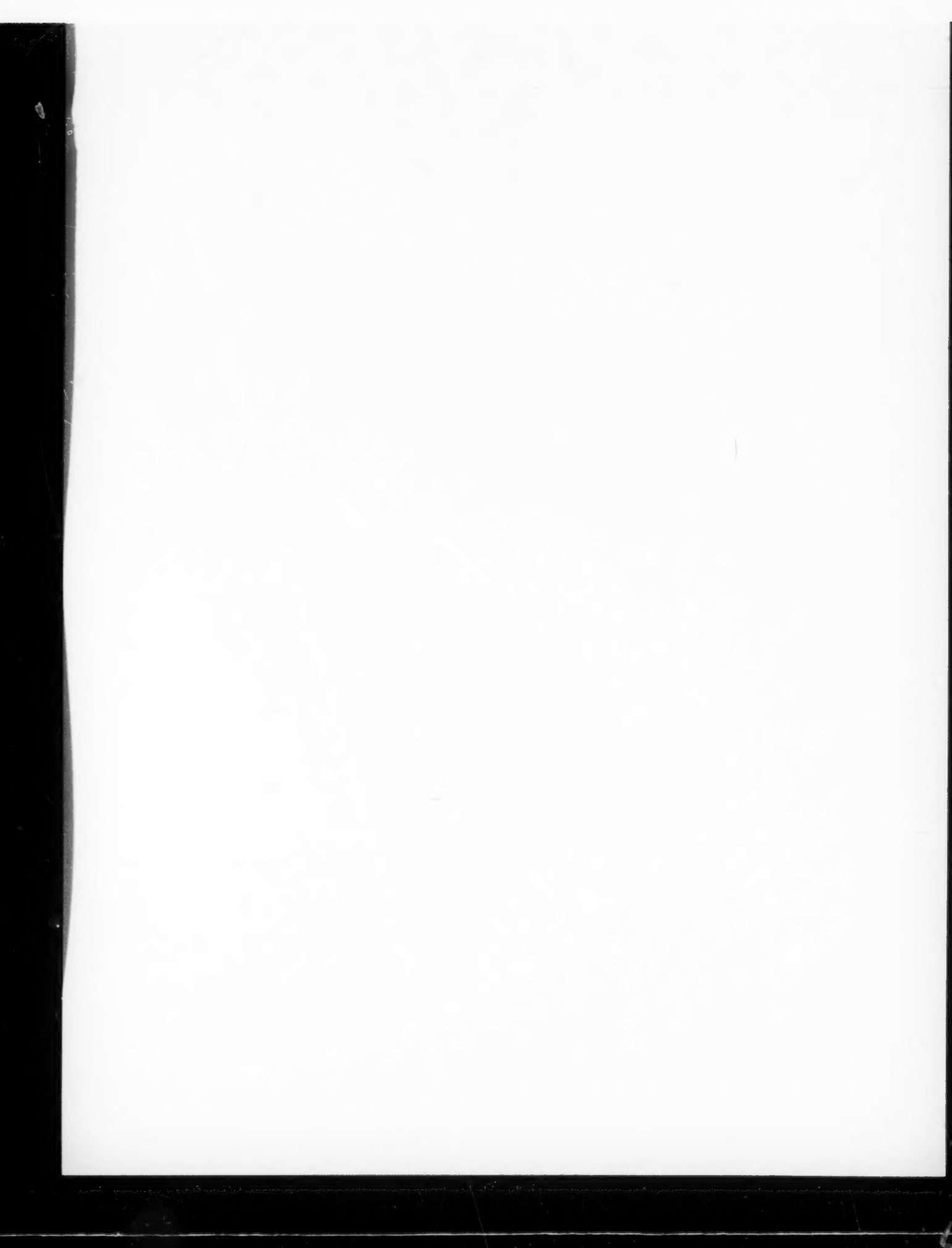
Administrative functions of the department were trimmed during the previous fiscal year to 2.8 percent of its total budget, one of the lowest percentages in state government. For fiscal year 1987, administration dropped to 2.6 percent of the total budget.

As the fiscal year closed on Aug. 31, 1987, the department once again placed a freeze on hiring, merit pay raises and promotions. Travel was curtailed. Professional and personal service contracts were authorized only for essential services.

It was clear that the department—indeed, all state services—had barely survived one of the most turbulent cut-and-tax years in history.



Services to Families and Children



Services to Families and Children

Throughout the months-long debate over the state fiscal crisis, charges were commonly made that state government was in a cycle of unprecedented growth and state spending was out of control, as evidenced by a 300 percent growth in the state budget since 1974.

A study done by the Legislative Budget Board showed that, indeed, in current dollars, appropriations for fiscal year 1987 were approximately 320 percent higher than spending in 1974. But the report went on to note that exceptional inflation and population growth fueled the spending increase. During the 14-year period, the Texas population rose almost 5 million, or about 38 percent. The average annual increase in the U.S. Consumer Price Index was almost 7 percent, and there was double-digit inflation in four of the years, ranging as high as 13.59 percent in 1980.

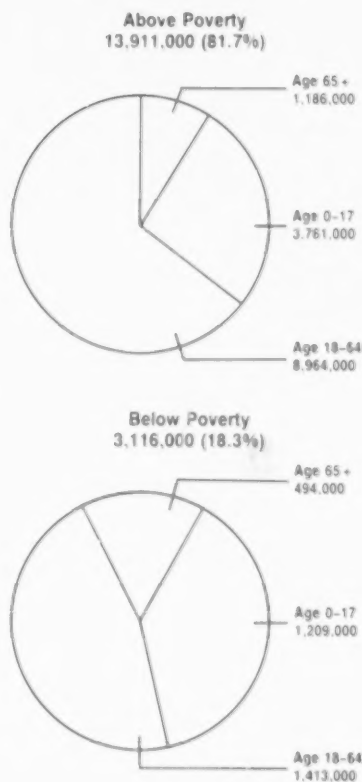
Adjusted for inflation and population for comparison purposes, state spending actually increased only 30.3 percent in more than a decade, or an average annual rise of 2.1 percent. While, in constant dollars, there have been large increases in spending for public safety, education, employee benefits, health and general government, the same has not been true in human services. In constant dollars, the appropriation for human services in 1987 was approximately the same as the appropriation in 1974.

Texas continues to trail most of the country in commitment to meeting human needs. Of the state's 17 million residents, 3.1 million live in poverty. About one in every five people—18.3 percent—is certifiably poor by federal standards. Many of these Texans include family bread-winners who once commanded substantial incomes. When economic turmoil in

agriculture, construction, trade and the oil industry cost them their jobs, they were forced to seek public assistance. Among them are many professionals and middle-income workers who became victims of the recession.

Texans by Age Group and Poverty Status—1987

Total = 17,027,000



Texas now has an estimated 1,209,000 children living in poverty. Less than one-fourth receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments averaging \$57 a month. When adjusted for inflation, that \$57 buys less in real purchasing power than the \$31 a month provided by the state in 1975. Only Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee give less to their children than Texas.

Aid to Families with Dependent Children

AFDIC, the department's only cash assistance program, goes mostly to single mothers with children. Approximately 38 percent of AFDC mothers have just one child, and 30 percent have two children.

The program was designed to help children who have been deprived of support because of the absence or disability of one or both parents and who have no other means of adequate support. Its basic intent is to help families through a temporary emergency period in their lives by providing food, clothing and shelter until they can become self-sufficient.

At an average of \$57 a month, the grant is so low, however, that families receive only basic subsistence. It is meager, at best, when compared to the national average of \$122.08.

Texas' AFDC payments average about \$1.86 per day. It costs the state about \$70 a day to house a juvenile offender. It costs about \$35 a day to keep someone in prison. Texas is the only state with a constitutional limit—1 percent

of the total state budget—on its cash assistance programs.

To qualify for AFDC benefits, a recipient must be a single parent with needy children and have less than \$1,000 in assets excluding a home and a car valued at less than \$1,500. Although not required by federal law, Texas limits AFDC assistance to one-parent families, unless the second parent is disabled.

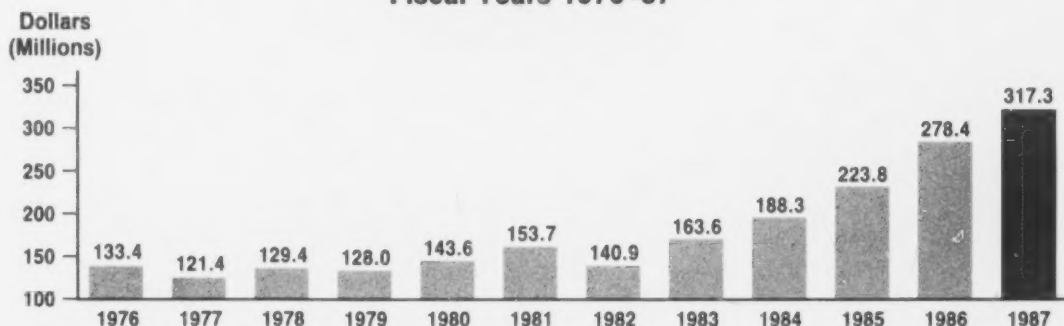
A family of three is allowed a maximum net annual income of \$2,088. At that amount, they receive just \$10 a month in AFDC plus Medicaid health insurance and food stamps. With no income, they receive a maximum of \$184 per month, or a total of \$2,208 a year.

At the current payment level, with food stamps and Medicaid insurance benefits added in, the average AFDC child lives in a home with resources equal to only 71 percent of the federal poverty level.

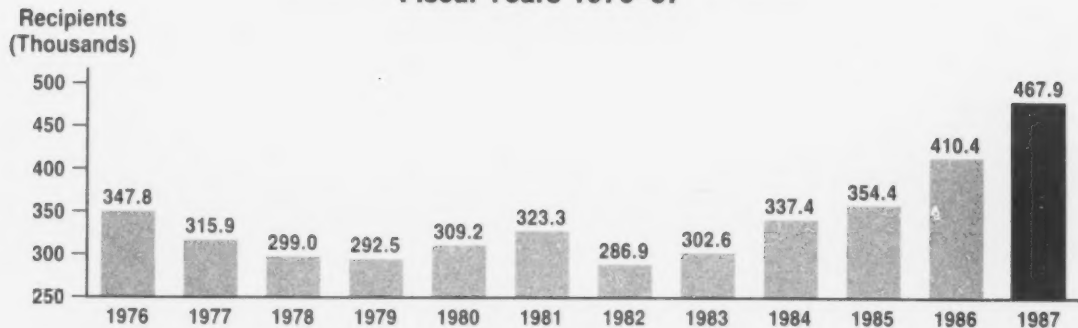
During fiscal year 1987, cash assistance was furnished to a monthly average of 467,941 children and their parents, up from the 410,423 recipients served last year. Total AFDC payments rose from \$278.4 million to \$317.3 million.

The continuing economic decline and resulting unemployment increased demands for AFDC, food stamps and other services. Applications for AFDC averaged 25,898 per month in fiscal year 1987 as compared to 22,897 per month in 1986, an increase of 13.1 percent.

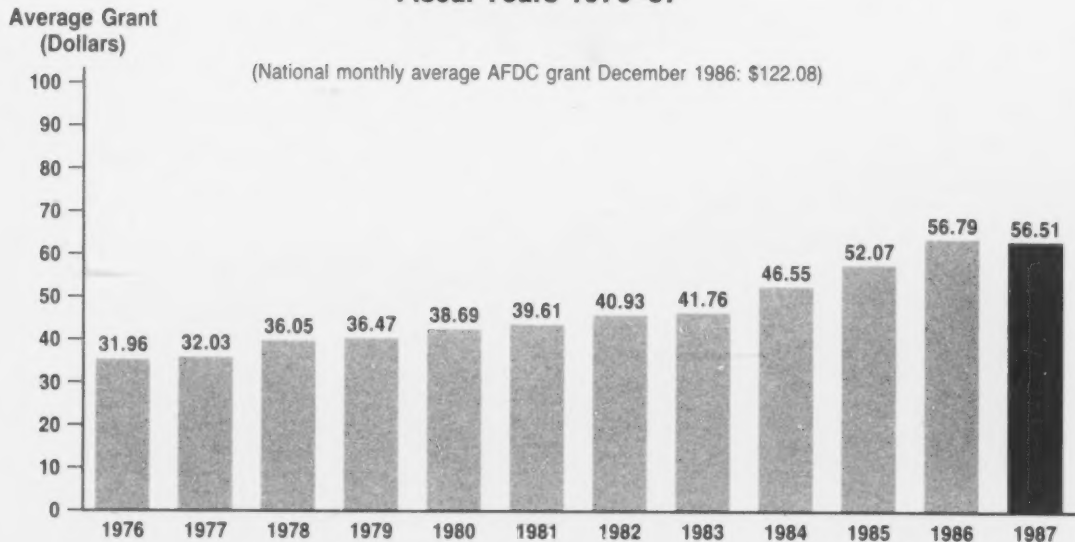
AFDC Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1976-87



Average Monthly AFDC Recipients Fiscal Years 1976-87



Average Monthly AFDC Grant Fiscal Years 1976-87



For the past two fiscal years, applications have risen 31.3 percent.

In addition to rising caseloads, department employees who work in AFDC, food stamps and health care services must deal with complex programs and case accuracy. Because each program is a form of financial assistance to needy families, the federal guidelines governing the treatment of income, resources, deductions

and household composition go into excruciating detail. And because two federal agencies supervise the three programs, the mandated procedures for handling income, resources and deductions, besides being detailed, differ from one program to another.

Compounding the complex policies and procedures is the demand for case accuracy in eligibility determination. Since the programs are

federally funded, extensive monitoring systems are used to review the state's performance and accuracy in making eligibility determinations. These systems, known as quality control, are being used by the federal agencies as the basis for fiscal sanctions against the state. The expectations for case accuracy are established by the federal government and are extremely stringent.

Approximately 38 percent of AFDC mothers have just one child, and 30 percent have two children.

Thus, staff working in the three basic assistance programs must not only struggle with the difficulties of complex program policy, but also small margins for error in making decisions about eligibility and benefit levels. Although intended by Congress to be a cost-saver, the administrative workload associated with the federal monthly reporting requirements hampers the provision of appropriate levels of service.

To help increase AFDC and food stamp payment accuracy, the department implemented a quality improvement project statewide during the year. The project will be refined and evaluated during fiscal year 1988.

In addition, the department is participating in a national initiative sponsored by the American Public Welfare Association to recommend ways to simplify policy for the AFDC and food stamp programs.

The department's request for funds to hire additional income assistance employees in fiscal year 1988 to handle increasing workloads was approved by the Legislature. An additional 318 employees were funded, however, caseloads for workers are expected to remain essentially the same because of a continuing increase in the number of applicants and recipients.

A major automation effort known as WelNet, or Welfare Network, is helping staff cope with the demands of increasing workloads. About 75

percent of the staff will have access to terminals and software to determine eligibility and benefit amounts for AFDC, food stamps and medical services by the end of fiscal year 1988. The automated equipment will not only allow staff to determine eligibility faster and more accurately, it will also provide an electronic record of data and worker decisions.

A central mail-out component frees local office staff from preparing and mailing packets when clients are due for review. An extra benefit of this feature is a 4 cent savings on each piece of mail because of reduced pre-sorted postal rates.

During the fiscal year, the department implemented new regulations in the food stamp program that provide categorical eligibility to households when everyone in the household is receiving AFDC or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits for the aged and disabled. These households are eligible for benefits without regard to income or resources. Plans were being made to automate food stamp eligibility determinations for SSI recipients in fiscal year 1988. With the automation, these aged and disabled recipients will not be required to go to a local office for a determination of their eligibility.

Employment Services

When people apply for AFDC, they are registered by the state for employment services unless they are disabled, are needed in the home to care for a child under 6 or a disabled family member, or have no reasonable access to transportation. Exempted persons may volunteer to participate even if they are not required to do so, and many do.

When people apply for food stamps and they are not receiving AFDC, they, too, must be registered for employment services, with similar exemptions.

The intent of the Employment Services program is to help AFDC and non-public assistance (NPA) food stamp recipients find jobs that will lead to long-term self-sufficiency and, thus, reduce welfare dependency. Employment activities emphasize full-time, unsubsidized employment.

The Employment Services program provides statewide services to AFDC recipients. All components, however, are not available in all areas. Because 80 percent of AFDC recipients live in the major urban centers, services are concentrated in those areas. For maximum flexibility, service delivery systems are designed and managed on a regional level to meet unique local needs and use local resources to the best advantage.

To help AFDC mothers increase their chances to become self-sufficient, the department provides employment assessment, employability planning, job referral, job placement, directed job search and group job seeking services. Those AFDC mothers who find jobs may get assistance with day care and Medicaid for four months, beginning the first month in which they earn income.

Services are provided by department staff and through contracts with the Texas Employment Commission (TEC) or other entities. In fiscal year 1987, the department contracted with TEC in 52 counties to provide services to AFDC recipients.

The Food Stamp Employment and Training program also contracts with TEC to provide services for NPA food stamp recipients in 30 counties where approximately 61 percent of the recipients reside. NPA food stamp work registrants are referred to TEC for employability assessment, counseling and direction during the job search process, job development, job referral, job placement and testing services.

The AFDC employment effort provided 24,400 job placements in fiscal year 1987 as compared to 23,500 in fiscal year 1986. The Food Stamp Employment and Training effort resulted in 18,600 job placements this fiscal year, a 61 percent increase over FY 1986. Total expenditures for all department employment activities this year were about \$7.8 million compared to \$7.2 million in FY 1986.

To improve coordination and service access with other agencies, the department negotiated a series of non-financial interagency agreements during the fiscal year. The department also coordinated with Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) special projects to promote enhanced employment and training activities for AFDC clients. Provisions of the Sunset bill passed by the Legislature directed JTPA employment services to give priority to AFDC recipients and required JTPA Private Industry Councils to include representatives from local DHS offices in the future.

Employment activities emphasize full-time, unsubsidized employment.

During the year, the department also participated in the Governor's Corporate Model, a JTPA pilot project in two locations, that stressed private sector involvement in employment of AFDC clients. A statewide meeting of state and local staff from the department, TEC and the Texas Department of Community Affairs (TDCA) was held to improve interagency coordination. As a result of the meeting, the department signed an agreement with TDCA effective in fiscal year 1988 to include services to NPA food stamp recipients for the first time. Also effective in FY 1988 will be an agreement with the Texas Rehabilitation Commission to facilitate access to vocational rehabilitation. Coordination efforts at the state and local levels

with the Texas Education Agency will continue in FY 1988.

In FY 1987, efforts began to refocus the AFDC Employment Services program to meet the needs of those recipients who require more intensive services to become self-sufficient. The new program will stress mutual client/agency responsibilities, case management, increased use of local education and training resources, and increased coordination with the private sector. Changes were scheduled to begin in FY 1988.

AFDC-related Medicaid Services

A landmark piece of legislation passed by the 69th Legislature almost became a casualty of the budget skirmish during the 70th Legislature. The Indigent Health Care and Treatment Act extended health coverage through the state's Medicaid program to indigent children, pregnant women and other medically indigent people.

Prior to the legislation, only one-quarter of those Texans with incomes at or below the poverty level were eligible for Medicaid. That proportion has risen to about 30 percent as a result of the legislation. In the average state, Medicaid serves at least half the residents living in poverty. California and New York serve more than 90 percent.

Legislation passed by Congress in October 1986 gave states the opportunity to expand Medicaid coverage even more—to all pregnant women living in poverty. Since states must match any federal funds for which they are eligible in the program, the possibility of expanding coverage looked grim.

The department formed an interagency task force to investigate whether some of the money the state already spends on maternal and child health could qualify as matching funds or if other sources might be available. Working with the Texas Department of Health, the department was successful in convincing the Legislature to eliminate a regulation prohibiting the use of maternal and child health funds as matching dollars for Medicaid services. Task force members continue to explore these and other options.

During the fiscal year, the Children and Pregnant Women program provided Medicaid coverage for children for a total of 28,680 recipient months and for pregnant women a total of 8,397 recipient months. This was an increase of 42 percent over fiscal year 1986. Services are provided to indigent children and pregnant women who meet the income and resource requirements of the AFDC program but are not eligible for AFDC.

The Medically Needy program provides Medicaid coverage to children, pregnant women and some families who have high medical expenses but whose income makes them ineligible for the AFDC and Children and Pregnant

In the average state, Medicaid serves at least half the residents living in poverty.

Women programs. Income limits for the Medically Needy program are one-third higher than the AFDC payment standard. Unpaid medical expenses can be considered to offset income in determining eligibility. During the year, Medically Needy services provided Medicaid coverage for a total of 16,574 recipient months.

People who are eligible for these two services receive the same Medicaid benefits as AFDC recipients.

Food Stamps

The state's slumping economy swelled the number of food stamp recipients by more than 100,000 per month for FY 1987. An average 1,524,039 Texans received food stamps each month as compared to 1,374,526 the previous year at a cost of \$868.7 million, up from \$758.3 million in FY 1986.

Although unemployment rates had dropped to 8.4 percent at the end of the fiscal year, calls for food assistance did not decline with the unemployment figures. Adding to the increasing caseloads was a measure passed by Congress requiring the issuance of food stamps to eligible homeless people. Prior to this, a person could not qualify for the stamps without a mailing address.

Traditionally, food stamps have been issued to poor families to help them purchase groceries to maintain minimum nutritional standards for good health. To be eligible, a family must have income below 130 percent of federally established poverty levels.

But for homeless people with no refrigerator and no stove, food stamps have been virtually useless. The congressional action allows home-

less people to use food stamps to pay for inexpensive, hot, nutritious meals at feeding centers run by non-profit organizations.

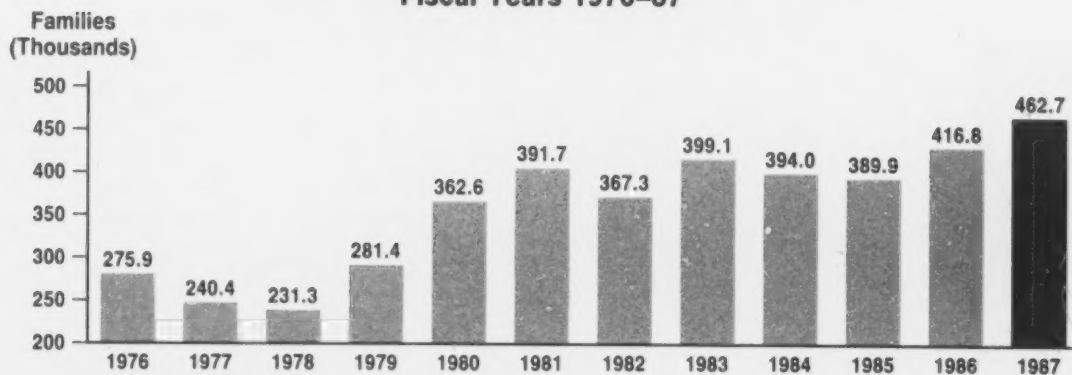
Texas lawmakers passed legislation exempting certain food stamp items from sales taxes. The legislation was critical because the federal government had threatened to cancel the entire food stamp program in Texas unless the law was changed to repeal the tax charged for food items bought with food stamps.

Food stamp benefits are funded entirely by the federal government. The state pays half of the administrative costs.

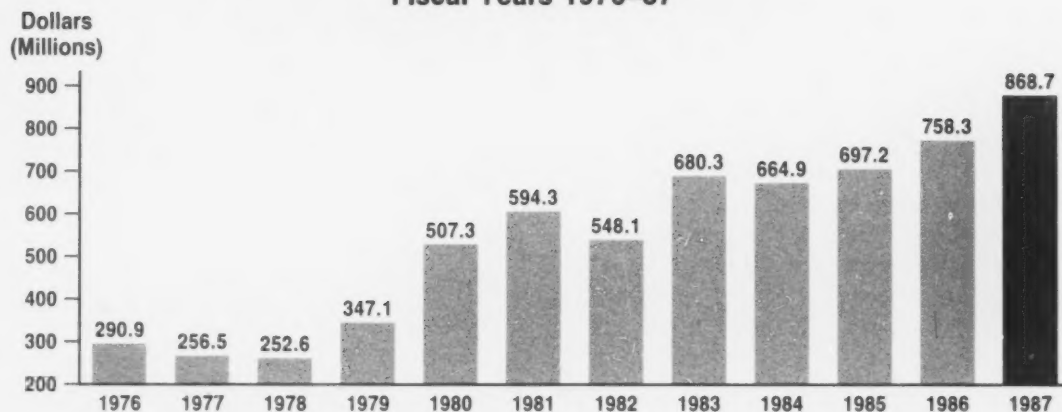
The department contracts with private organizations to provide over-the-counter food stamp issuance sites in 14 counties—primarily those with the highest food stamp caseloads. Households in 100 counties receive their food stamps directly through the mail, thereby saving the department an estimated \$125,000 in fiscal year 1987.

The department continued a toll-free hotline (1-800-252-9330) for AFDC and food stamp inquiries. The hotline also supports a complaint network to help clients resolve service and program delivery issues. And, it is used to tell people where food resources are located in their communities. An average of 2,300 calls were received each month.

Average Monthly Food Stamp Caseload
Fiscal Years 1976-87



Value of Food Stamps Distributed Fiscal Years 1976-87



Food Services

Despite the continuing rise in the number of people applying for food stamps, some state officials and legislators were concerned that the federal program could not keep pace with the worsening hunger problem in the state. Private charitable agencies reported problems coping with the demand for food. And, the Boston-based Physician Task Force on Hunger in America, on its second swing through Texas in preparation for a new report to Congress, heard repeated testimony on the growing hunger problem.

The department administers several programs aimed at stemming the problem. Through these programs, free surplus food donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) helps feed more than 2 million Texans. The food is distributed as a supplement to daily needs to families and institutions by public and private non-profit organizations that contract with the department.

The use of commodities also helps Texas farmers. From July 1, 1986, through June 30,

1987, USDA purchased almost 85 million pounds of food and food products valued at more than \$48 million from Texas producers for distribution throughout the United States.

The 70th Legislature passed a bill exempting the transportation of USDA commodities from being covered under the Motor Transportation Act. With full implementation, local distributors' costs will be considerably less.

The Omnibus Hunger Act of 1985, a two-year appropriation to help pregnant women, infants, children and older people unable to leave their homes, was aimed primarily at clients of the Texas Department of Health. The act did, however, direct the department's Food Services program to help local groups develop emergency food assistance programs where none had existed. The state fiscal crisis made it necessary to curtail implementation activities in this area because funds were not available to accomplish the directive. The department, however, continued efforts to coordinate resources when possible. In the Rio Grande Valley area, the Food Services program established a volunteer project with Pan Am University for students to perform administrative functions. The project also employed JTPA participants and was cited as a model operation by

JTPA officials. A similar project was being implemented in El Paso, and another was being planned for San Antonio.

The department also continued other initiatives to help develop emergency food resources. In Houston, for example, the department organized meetings with interested agencies to coordinate existing resources and develop others to fill gaps in coverage.

In fiscal year 1987, 1,300 schools and residential child-care centers received more than 120 million pounds of donated food valued at almost \$89 million for meals served to about 1.8 million children daily. The department distributes, through its contracts, an estimated 20 percent of the food served in Texas schools.

Another 900 public and private non-profit agencies and organizations serving meals to

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almost 300,000 needy people on a regular basis received almost 27 million pounds of food valued at more than \$14 million.

During the year, the first phase of a comprehensive automated system was implemented for commodities distribution. The system ensures more equitable and accountable distribution of commodities as well as better services to schools and charitable institutions.

More than 76 million pounds of donated food, worth more than \$67 million, were provided through the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP). A monthly average of more than 465,000 households, representing 1.6 million individuals, received commodities such as butter, cheese, dry milk, flour, rice, cornmeal and honey for home use.

Once again, federal funds allocated for the program were insufficient to maintain distribution for the entire fiscal year. As a result, the department was forced to place a cap on reimbursements to contractors. Only the combined efforts of thousands of volunteers throughout the state enabled the program to continue.

Child Nutrition

In addition to distributing USDA-donated foods to schools and institutions, the department reimburses child-care facilities and private schools for serving milk and meals which meet specified nutritional requirements for children. During fiscal year 1987, 38 million meals were served to children in private schools and residential child-care centers participating in the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs. More than 1 million half-pints of milk were served to children in schools, institutions and summer camps participating in the Special Milk Program. Contractors in these programs were reimbursed \$7 million.

During summer vacation, the Summer Food Services Program provides meals and snacks to children eligible for free and reduced-price meals during the school year. This year, more

More than 1 million half-pints of milk were served to children in schools, institutions and summer camps.

than 2.3 million meals were served at more than 1,000 sites throughout the state.

Caregivers participating in the Child Care Food Program were reimbursed more than \$30 million to help cover costs of meals and snacks

regularly served to more than 61,000 children in 450 day-care centers and more than 5,000 family day homes.

The department's Nutrition Education and Training (NET) staff teach fundamentals of nutrition and food preparation to children, parents, educators, caregivers and food service staff in family day homes, child-care centers, schools and residential institutions. In fiscal year 1987, almost 5,800 participants representing more than 600,000 children attended 188 workshops conducted by NET staff.

Temporary Emergency Assistance

The Temporary Emergency Relief Program (TERP) helps people when they find themselves suddenly unemployed or in some other type of crisis situation. One-time emergency services are provided through vouchers or purchase agreements with vendors, rather than through cash payments to the recipients.

The program, through a cooperative agreement with county commissioners' courts, other political subdivisions, and private, non-profit organizations, provides food, utilities, housing and clothing to needy people. It also includes the Emergency Nutrition part of the Omnibus Hunger Act of 1985, which provides emergency food assistance.

During the fiscal year, payment and reporting systems were simplified and automated to a large degree to help streamline administration.

Approximately 232 Texas counties have temporary emergency assistance provider contracts. Counties receive a minimum of \$1,000 up to a

maximum of \$100,000, depending on how they relate to the poverty index.

More than 52,000 people received temporary emergency services in fiscal year 1987 at an estimated cost of \$1.1 million as compared to 47,000 people served the previous year at a cost of \$1 million.

Energy Assistance

People with low incomes may also get help with energy bills from the Home Energy Assistance program. The federally funded program provides energy assistance twice a year for low-income people who cannot afford to adequately heat or cool their homes.

The 504,966 payments in FY 1987 dropped substantially from the 617,371 in FY 1986. Benefits similarly decreased from \$33 million to \$27 million. The number of people served has been declining for the past two years as a result of federal budget cuts. This year, program regulations limited the cooling program to only those households having a medical need for cooling. Declining assistance is expected to continue and will adversely affect needy people already struggling with unemployment, poverty and rising utility bills.

Households receiving AFDC, food stamps or Supplemental Security Income qualify for assistance. Households not receiving these benefits can apply during two open application periods. About 27,000 households applied during these periods.

Heating benefits ranged from \$10 to \$195 per household. Cooling payments ranged from \$32 to \$119. Ninety percent of all benefits were made payable to energy companies on behalf of eligible low-income households during the year.

Health Screening

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment program (EPSDT) was implemented more than a decade ago to provide medical and dental screenings and follow-up treatment for Medicaid-eligible children. The program was designed to discover and treat health problems early to prevent potential long-term costs and to provide children with a continuity of care.

Some 80,769 clients received medical screenings, including blood laboratory work and immunizations, during the fiscal year. Dental services were provided to 101,503 children. EPSDT expenditures decreased from more than \$17 million to less than \$15 million.

The decrease in dental screenings resulted from the department's cost containment measures implemented in September 1986 to offset a projected budget deficit brought about by dramatic increases in demands for services. The board directed the department to reduce the fee schedule for providers by 10 percent and consolidate or eliminate some services.

EPSDT funds appropriated by the 70th Legislature will allow the department to better meet the need for preventive health care by providing services to more than 25,000 additional children in fiscal year 1988.

Family Health Services

One of the department's continuing cost containment efforts is the counseling and educating of Medicaid families on the proper

uses of health care resources and services. Medicaid families identified as inappropriate users of medical services are counseled to help them get better medical care and to reduce unnecessary expenditures.

During the fiscal year, Family Health Services nurses concentrated their counseling efforts on teen-age girls, 17 and younger, who were eligible for Medicaid and who were either pregnant or already had a child. The teen-agers were given information on basic health care principles, availability of family planning services, and preventive health care for themselves and their children.

During the year, approximately 5,460 Medicaid recipients were identified and referred to regional nurses for health education and counseling. Staff nurses presented more than 14,900 health care educational sessions for recipients, providers, and staff from the department and other agencies.

Family Planning

The problem of teen-age pregnancy is critical in Texas. Texas leads the nation with the highest number of births to girls 14 and younger. Along with Nevada and California, Texas has one of the highest pregnancy rates for girls and young women ages 15 to 19.

The consequences of early pregnancy impact the mother, the child, the family and society as a whole. The following statistics published by the Center for Population Options in 1987 reflect only a portion of the economic and emotional impacts of teen-age pregnancy:

- Women who give birth before age 18 are half as likely to graduate from high school as those who postpone childbearing until their 20s.

■ Teens who give birth at ages 14-17 are three times more likely to separate or divorce than women who postpone childbearing until their 20s.

■ The maternal mortality rate for mothers under age 15 is 60 percent greater than for women in their early 20s.

■ Children born to teen mothers are more likely to become teen parents themselves.

■ Of all families with children age 5 or younger headed by mothers ages 14-25, 67 percent live below the officially designated poverty level.

■ In 1985, the United States spent \$16.65 billion in health and other services for families started by women who gave birth in their teens.

■ Families begun by teen mothers in 1985 will cost United States taxpayers \$5.2 billion by the time the babies become 20 years old.

Considering the higher rates of poverty, birth defects and child abuse associated with out-of-wedlock births and births to teen-agers, the department is particularly concerned. With escalating health care costs and declining revenues due to the state's fiscal crisis, the department began a series of actions to curb the problem's growing impact on an already overburdened welfare system.

Early in the year, the Board of Human Services changed eligibility requirements to allow teen-agers to receive family planning

services based on their own incomes rather than their families' incomes. The board also exempted teen-agers from having to make any co-payment for services. The two rule changes, effective March 1, 1987, were designed to improve teen-agers' access to family planning services.

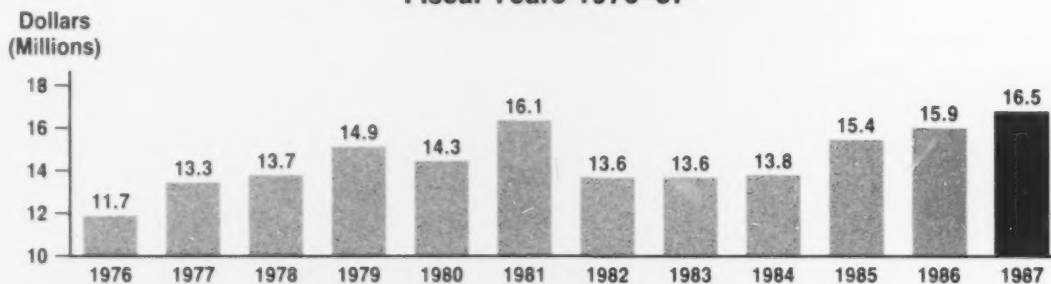
Through a formal agreement, the department joined forces with the Texas Department of

Texas leads the nation with the highest number of births to girls 14 and younger.

Health to coordinate activities such as setting standards for service delivery; training providers; producing a joint newsletter and a directory of agency providers; and promulgating rules and policies. During the year, the two departments designed a joint policy for AIDS prevention through family planning agencies.

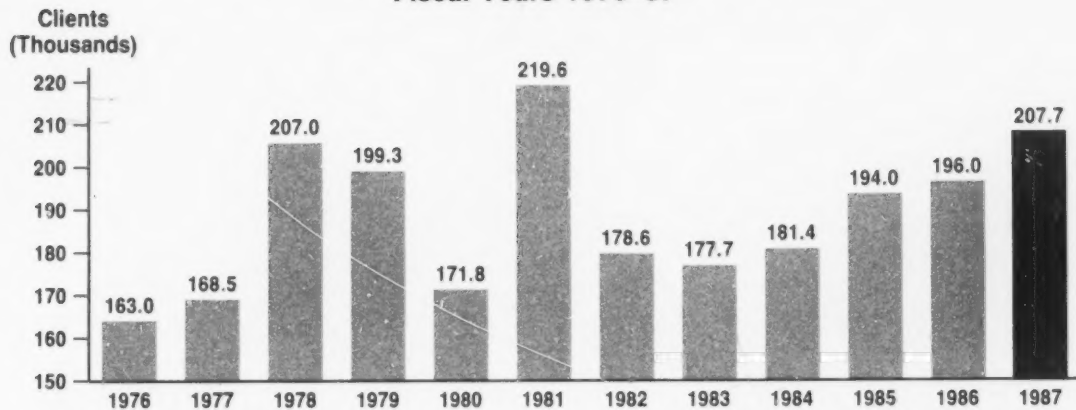
A provision of the Sunset legislation passed by the 70th Legislature effective Sept. 1, 1987, requires the two departments to coordinate family planning activities, keep statistics on teen-age pregnancy efforts, create an inter-agency council on teen-age pregnancy prevention and participate in an interagency council on genetic services.

Title 20 Family Planning Expenditures Fiscal Years 1976-87*



* Includes federal and state funds only.

Title 20 Family Planning Clients Served Fiscal Years 1976-87*



* Clients served by federal and state funds only.

During the year, the department conducted regional pilot projects to target teen-agers at risk of early pregnancy. Program staff also produced a "Teen Fact Sheet" for public distribution and brochures to encourage worker outreach to teens and inform clients of family planning services.

Title 20 family planning services were provided to 207,737 clients at a cost of \$16.5 million, or an average cost per client of \$79. Services were supplemented some \$2.5 million by local dollars from 78 providers at 350 clinic sites.

Another 64,748 clients received sterilization and contraceptive family planning services under Title 19 (Medicaid) at a cost of \$10.6 million, or an average cost per client of nearly \$157. Teen-agers made up 26 percent of the people receiving family planning services through both Title 19 and 20.

About 580 clients received genetic services through Title 19 at a cost of \$118,600, or an average cost per client of \$206. Genetic services allow clients to make informed reproductive decisions when a genetic disorder may exist.

In terms of preventing teen-age pregnancies, the department's family planning services save about \$3 in first year welfare-related costs for

each dollar spent. The department estimates that Titles 19 and 20 family planning services averted 26,000 pregnancies during the fiscal year. The wisdom of investing the \$16.5 million spent through Title 20 and the \$10.6 million

Family planning services save about \$3 in first year welfare-related costs for each dollar spent.

spent through Title 19 for family planning services becomes evident when compared with costs for delivery and newborn care. In fiscal year 1987, Medicaid paid an estimated \$62.9 million for more than 36,000 births. Approximately 38 percent of those births were to women age 20 and younger. In addition, Medicaid paid a staggering \$97.9 million for newborn care. Medicaid family planning services cost the department only \$56 per teen-ager per year for contraceptive services.

Although the premise of prevention is proven, budget constraints at both the state and federal levels allow the state to meet only 45 percent of the need for family planning services.

Teen Parent Initiative

In other efforts to help pregnant girls, teenage parents and teens at risk of becoming parents, the department coordinates the Texas Interagency Council on Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenthood, formerly the Teen Parent Initiative Interagency Council.

The council, composed of the departments of Community Affairs, Health, Mental Health and Mental Retardation, and the state's Education Agency, Health and Human Services Coordinating Council, Attorney General's Office and Employment Commission, encourages the development of comprehensive, coordinated, community-based efforts on teen pregnancy and parenthood.

During the fiscal year, the council developed a compendium of state agency services for teens, including program descriptions, funding sources and eligibility requirements for programs administered by agencies on the council. Members also developed recommendations for state policy on the issues of teen pregnancy and hosted a teen pregnancy forum. The forum, involving representatives from the public and private sectors as well as citizen groups, developed recommendations for a state plan of action on teen pregnancy.

Two five-year pilot projects developed for pregnant and parenting teens concluded two years of testing and program development. The projects' goals are school retention, completion of a high school degree or its equivalent, unsubsidized employment, prevention of subsequent pregnancies, delivery of healthy babies, increased skills in rearing children and use of community resources. In the future, the projects will develop and test innovative ways to involve family members and teen fathers in the program models.

An estimated 1,700 teens were served by the two projects in fiscal year 1987 at a cost of about \$1 million. Approximately one-half of the teens were new enrollees.

Family Violence

The department's Family Violence program began as a pilot project contracting for services with six shelter centers in 1979. In fiscal year 1987, the department contracted with 50 centers at a cost of \$2.5 million.

The department provides approximately 25 percent of the annual operating budgets of family violence centers, which served more than 22,000 women and children this year as compared to 21,715 served in fiscal year 1986. An additional 21,063 women and children requesting shelter were turned away in fiscal year 1987 due to lack of space.

The community-based services included shelter, counseling, medical care, transportation, legal advice, educational arrangements for children and employment assistance. In addition, shelter centers referred clients to the department's child and adult protective services as well as other community resources.

Shelter and counseling were the two most used services provided by the centers. But children's services also ranked high on the list. They included school-related activities designed to ensure continued attendance and shelter-based activities such as recreation, tutoring and structured play.

The typical client of a family violence shelter center was a married Anglo or Hispanic woman in her mid to late 20s who had one or two children. She was most likely to be a homemaker with a high school education or less, no job outside the home and no individual yearly income.

She had usually endured abuse for at least a year at the rate of two to three times a month or more. The abuse included being slapped, punched, and thrown around and having some type of weapon used against her. Injuries due to abuse included bruises, head injuries and cuts.

Shelter centers are seeing an increasing need for services for non-residents. Non-residents are battered women who do not stay at the center but may receive other services. Urban shelters may turn away as many as 85 percent of their callers because they are filled to capacity. Approximately 23,000 non-residents were provided shelter services in fiscal year 1987 compared to 16,282 in the previous year.

Non-resident women generally have different needs than those women who need shelter. Non-resident women tend to be less economically dependent on their husbands and to have higher incomes, educational levels and job status. They also have fewer and older children, which allows them more mobility.

A major objective of the program for the past two years has been the expansion of service

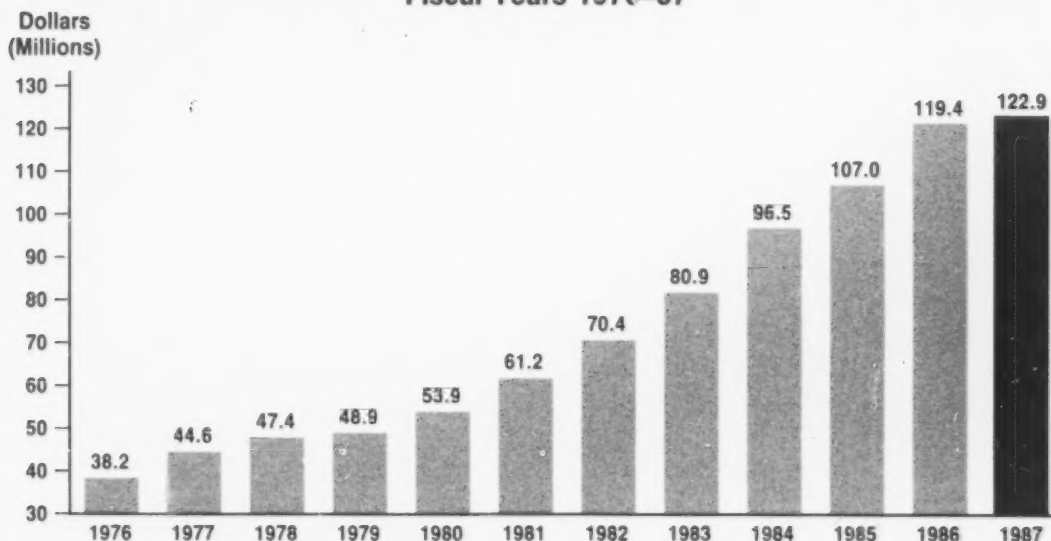
accessibility. This year, the program received an additional \$350,146 from the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act to initiate a variety of projects to expand public education, outreach, hotline services, non-resident services and volunteer activities for victims of family violence.

Child Protective Services

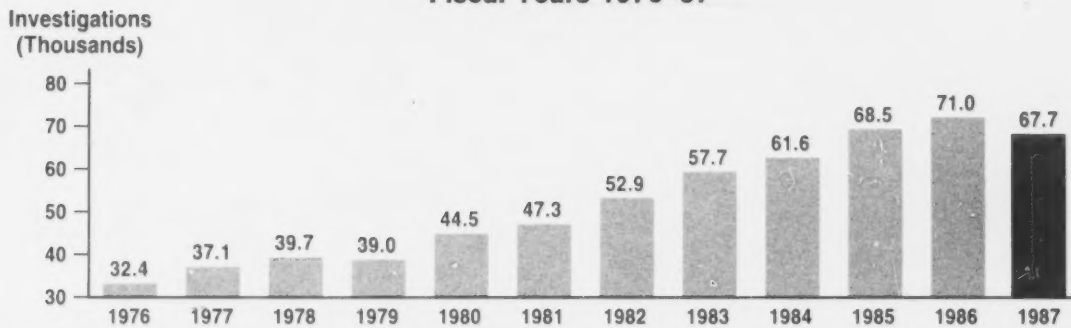
One of the most vulnerable victims of violence or neglect is a child. The department's Protective Services for Families and Children program is mandated by state law to protect children from harm by their parents or others responsible for their care.

Through this program, the department encourages parents and other family members to solve problems that may lead to abuse or

Protective Services for Families and Children Expenditures
Fiscal Years 1976-87



Abuse and Neglect Reports Investigated Fiscal Years 1976-87



neglect. Its main objective is to prevent further harm to children while preserving the family unit.

Reports of abuse and neglect are received through a toll-free, 24-hour child abuse hotline and local child protective services staff. During the fiscal year, 67,730 child abuse and neglect reports were received and investigated. About 53 percent of the cases, involving about 108,090 children, were found to be valid.

Reports of abuse and neglect are assigned a priority based on the severity of harm or threatened harm to the child. Reports involving children in life-endangering situations are investigated within 24 hours.

The department's investigations have been based on administrative definitions of abuse and neglect set in 1974. Over the years, however, changing resources, needs and public expectations made the definitions cumbersome and confusing.

As part of the Sunset legislative package, the 70th Legislature added new definitions of child abuse and neglect in the Texas Family Code. The new definitions, effective Sept. 1, 1987, will help the department better interpret which kinds of cases should be investigated. The statutory definitions are expected to increase the consistency and equity of the department's and the public's interpretations of what conditions constitute child abuse or neglect.

When an investigation indicates abuse or neglect, the department may take a series of

actions appropriate to the situation. In-home protective services are designed to help prevent recurrence of abuse and neglect through protective day care, emergency caregiver and homemaker services, parent-aide services, community treatment services and other family and community resources. If the situation warrants, the court may order temporary foster care until the child can be safely returned to the biological family or placed in another permanent setting.

Although most children are returned from foster care to their parents or relatives, for their safety, some children cannot be returned. When a court terminates parental rights, the department's adoption services seek to place the children in permanent adoptive homes.

Most of the abused or neglected children waiting for adoption have special problems and special needs. They are usually older; have emotional, mental or physical handicaps; belong to a racial minority group; or need to be placed with one or more of their brothers or sisters. During the fiscal year, the department placed 604 children in adoptive homes.

To expand adoption opportunities for these children, the department implemented an adoption subsidy program for special-needs children. Subsidy costs are less than maintaining a child in foster care and may be used to help adoptive parents with placement and medical expenses. The department also purchases adoption services from private agencies and operates the

Texas Adoption Resource Exchange to increase the pool of prospective adoptive families.

During the year, adoption subsidy expenditures were approximately \$3.2 million. The subsidies enabled about 1,600 children with special needs or handicaps to find or remain in permanent homes with families who otherwise could not afford to support their needs.

The department also continued participation in the Interstate Compact on the Placement of

Subsidies help adoptive parents with placement and medical expenses.

Children. In this agreement, the department is responsible for giving permission for children to be placed in Texas. It also tracks and coordinates in-state and out-of-state requests for placements by public and private child-placing agencies, courts and individuals.

In fiscal year 1987, 998 children were approved for placements in Texas and 988 out of state. Types of care included group care, family reunification, adoption and foster care.

When most children in foster care reach 18, they automatically gain their legal independence as adults. These teen-agers, however, are often unprepared to manage money and find jobs and apartments—basic skills needed for adult living. In fiscal year 1987, the Board of Human Services earmarked \$795,000 to help prepare older foster care adolescents for living independently. Services through Preparation for Independent Living include independent living skills, education and vocational training as well as counseling.

Many children are unprepared to cope with family situations in their own homes. The only solution they see to solve their problems is to run away. The 1985 Special Texas Census found that almost 119,000 Texas households reported that at least one child had run away

for at least several hours during the year. The department's Services to Truants and Runaways, however, targets only the approximately 67,000 youths who ran away for more than 24 hours.

To provide counseling and emergency shelter services to runaways and truants, the department contracts with 16 agencies throughout the state. Initially funded by the 68th Legislature, the program served about 3,300 youths during the past fiscal year at a cost of \$2 million. In addition to offering counseling services and shelter to runaway youths, the department also collects research data to identify factors associated with truant and runaway behavior.

In other actions affecting Child Protective Services this fiscal year, the Legislature authorized the department to reimburse legal fees up to \$10,000 for child protective services staff charged with criminal actions while performing their duties. The reimbursement is to be made from existing funds if there is a finding of not guilty or the charges are dropped.

The Legislature also passed a new child sexual assault law in response to a ruling by the

Almost 119,000 families reported that at least one child had run away in 1985.

Texas Court of Criminal Appeals that a 1983 law permitting videotaped testimony of child victims was unconstitutional in criminal cases.

The appeals court held in *James E. Long vs. the State of Texas* that the 1983 law, by allowing videotaped testimony by the child in lieu of live testimony, denied the defendant's right to contemporaneous cross-examination, a right guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution.

The new law allows cross-examination of the child on videotape, and allows the tape to be played in court in lieu of live testimony, but

only when the child is found unable to testify. Videotaped testimony of child victims may still be used in civil actions.

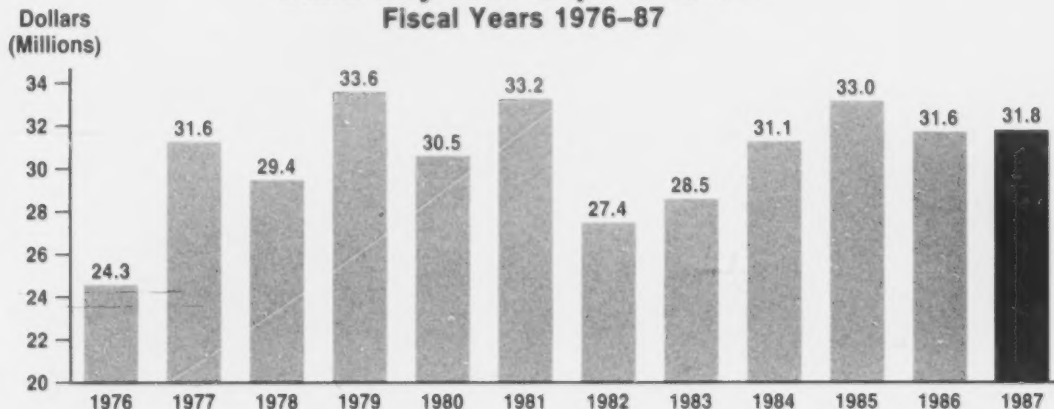
Day Care

The only children eligible to receive day-care services through the department are

those in danger of abuse and neglect and those of low-income parents who require care so their parents can work, seek work or receive training that will lead to employment. A major focus of this care is to help AFDC families in their efforts to become self-supporting.

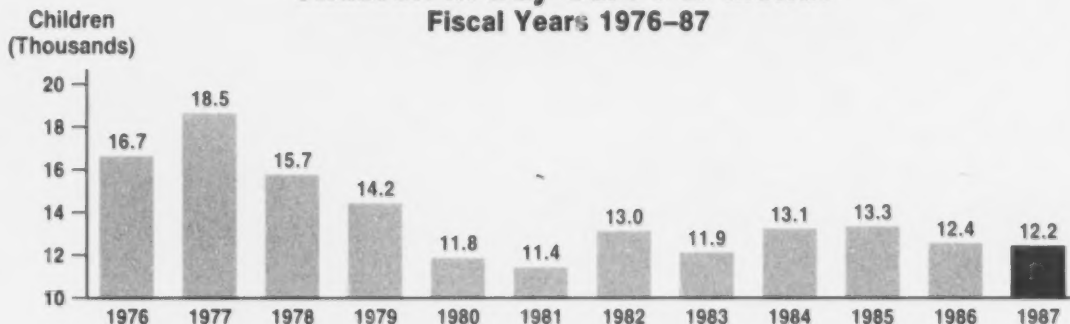
Care and supervision are provided to children from birth through 10 years of age, but the age may be extended to 13 for child protective services referrals and handicapped children. Because funding is limited, names are often placed on waiting lists, and children are enrolled when space becomes available.

Child Day-care Expenditures*
Fiscal Years 1976-87



* Includes federal and state funds only.

Children in Day Care Per Month*
Fiscal Years 1976-87



* Clients served by federal and state funds only. Cost increases in FY 1981 resulted from a substantial increase in the federal minimum wage. The subsequent increase in the average cost per child caused a drop in the number of children served.

The department contracts with churches, schools, day-care homes and commercial child-care centers for care. Children are involved in learning activities designed to help them develop good health habits, self-esteem, physical coordination, self-expression, social skills and the ability to communicate and relate to others.

The department spent an estimated \$31.8 million in fiscal year 1987 for approximately 12,181 children per day. This compares to 12,443 children per day at a cost of \$31.6 million in fiscal year 1986.

Licensing

The department is responsible for protecting the health, safety and welfare of children in child care. During the fiscal year, areas of that responsibility were administratively redefined by the Board of Human Services and statutorially redirected by the 70th Legislature.

On the basis of a pilot project conducted during fiscal years 1985-86, the board shifted the responsibility for investigations of abuse and neglect in child-care facilities from child protective services staff to licensing staff. Investigations were formerly conducted under a dual framework. Child protective services staff were responsible for investigations of abuse and neglect allegations; licensing staff were responsible for investigating any associated violations of licensing regulations.

The responsibilities were redefined to make more effective use of staff resources and to develop and implement policies and procedures specific to investigations of abuse and neglect allegations in out-of-home care situations. Licensing staff worked with staff from the Cornell University Family Life Development Center to define basic issues and concerns and with

child protective services staff and child-care providers to develop policies and procedures to implement the program. They also consulted law enforcement professionals, district attorneys, staff from the Attorney General's Office, university criminal justice program staff and staff from other state agencies to design a training program for licensing staff responsible for conducting the investigations.

Staff training was completed in April 1987. The board adopted the rules required to implement the program, and statewide implementation was accomplished in June.

Several provisions of the Sunset legislation passed by the 70th Legislature will help relieve workload demands in some areas of licensing. As a result of the legislative actions, registration of family homes caring for three or fewer unrelated children will no longer be required. Operators of these family homes may register voluntarily. Family homes providing care for four or more unrelated children, however, are still required to register. The law now requires the department to develop minimum education and training requirements for persons who operate a family home registered with the department.

The law also now includes a definition of an agency group home as a facility that provides 24-hour care for seven to 12 children as part of

Registration of family homes caring for three or fewer unrelated children is no longer required.

the child-placing agency which operates it. Before the change, these facilities had to be licensed separately, even though they did not operate independently from the child-placing agency. Agency group homes will now be regulated in the same way as agency family homes, through regulation of the responsible child-placing agency.

Other legislation abolished the time-limited (two-year) licenses for child-care facilities. Licenses will now be valid until revoked or relinquished, providing a facility meets all licensing requirements.

The legislative changes are expected to give better direction to a licensing staff that since 1977 has been cut almost 50 percent, although regulated facilities have doubled. In 1977, the department regulated 13,000 licensed or registered child-care facilities with 580 staff. Today, the department regulates 27,185 facilities with 310 staff.

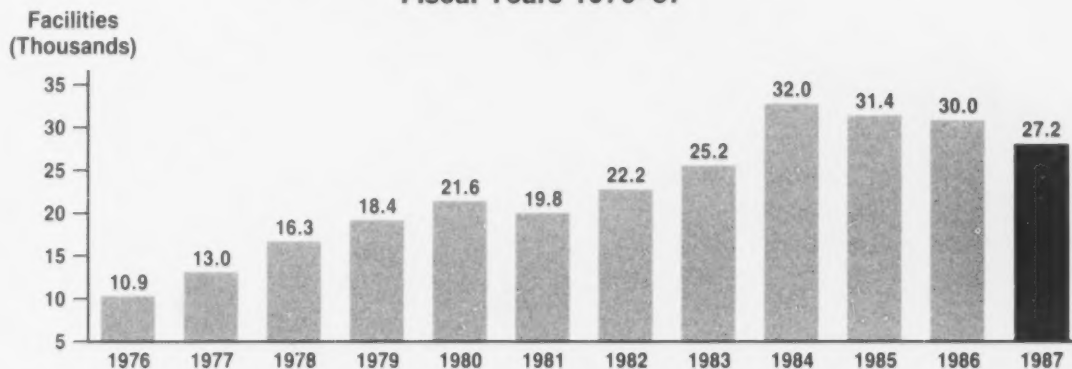
During this fiscal year, staff were trained on the new Day-care Facility Regulations Handbook. The handbook won national and interna-

tional awards for excellence.

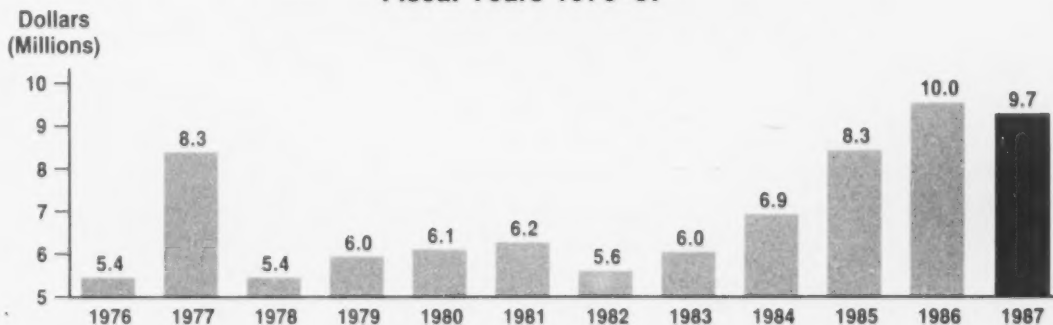
Streamlined procedures for improving workload management and strengthening the regulation process during the provisional licensing period were implemented. And, plans were made to complete a functional review of the Licensing program in fiscal year 1988.

Licensing staff investigated 5,865 complaints against day-care facilities, 22 percent fewer than the previous year. The decline was attributed to a decrease in the number of facilities regulated, handbook changes requiring more rigorous definitions of what constitutes a complaint, and overall improvements in day-care facility operation.

Regulated Child-care Facilities Fiscal Years 1976-87



Child-care Licensing Expenditures Fiscal Years 1976-87



By the end of the fiscal year, there were 6,959 licensed day-care facilities with a capacity of 486,654 children, and 15,545 registered family homes with an estimated 93,270 children in care.

A major revision to the residential child-care \ licensing handbook was initiated during the year with completion scheduled for fiscal year 1988. Consolidated standards for 24-hour child-care facilities were adopted in FY 1987.

Joint training on the consolidated standards was provided to licensing staff and providers at

Complaints and serious incidents in 24-hour child-care facilities decreased 3.14 percent.

10 locations throughout the state. Eighty percent of the facilities affected by the new standards, or 275 providers representing 132 child-care facilities, participated in the training.

Twenty-four training projects initiated during the previous fiscal year under a special Title 20 grant were completed. Training was delivered to 26,862 day-care administrators and staff and 1,898 child-care administrators, board members and child-care workers. Other funded projects included public service announcements to address public information and education needs, videotape training modules, training manuals and a correspondence course for future training. The funded day-care and residential child-care programs included "training for trainers" components to allow for future training needs beyond the grant period.

By the end of the year, 4,681 24-hour child-care facilities caring for about 22,107 children had been licensed or certified. Staff investigated about 955 complaints and serious incidents, a decrease of 3.14 percent from the previous year's investigations.

The department spent about \$9 million to regulate the care provided to about 602,031 children in fiscal year 1987 as compared to about \$9.3 million the year before. The decrease resulted from special one-time funds for training in fiscal year 1986.

The department issued 1,013 certifications for social work practitioners. A total of 8,683 social work practitioners were certified at the end of the fiscal year. The department also issued 116 licenses for administrators of child-care institutions. A total of 634 administrators were licensed at the end of the fiscal year.

The administrators licensing program held the fourth annual conference for licensed administrators in August 1987. More than 200 participants attended the conference, cosponsored by a group of residential child-care providers. The program also began a long-term project to revise the administrators licensing examination. Advisory committee members and residential child-care administrators throughout the state are working with department staff on the developmental phase of the project.

The social work certification program began a new service this year by issuing bimonthly

By the end of the fiscal year, there were 6,959 licensed day-care facilities with a capacity of 486,654 children.

newsletters for certified social work practitioners. In addition to other material of interest to the social work community, the newsletter publishes notices of continuing education programs throughout the state to help certified social work practitioners meet continuing education requirements for certification.

The administrators licensing and the social work certification programs are entirely financed through licensing and certification fees.

Disaster Relief

The department provides assistance to victims of floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and other disasters. The federal Individual and Family Grant program helps victims of presidentially declared disasters by providing cash grants of up to \$5,000 after all other avenues of assistance, such as insurance or federal loans, are exhausted. Victims of a tornado in the city of Saragosa in Reeves County received aid through this program in fiscal year 1987. The department approved more than 90 applications from tornado victims and provided \$318,243 in assistance payments.

Social services totaled \$4.9 million for about 9,000 clients served this fiscal year.

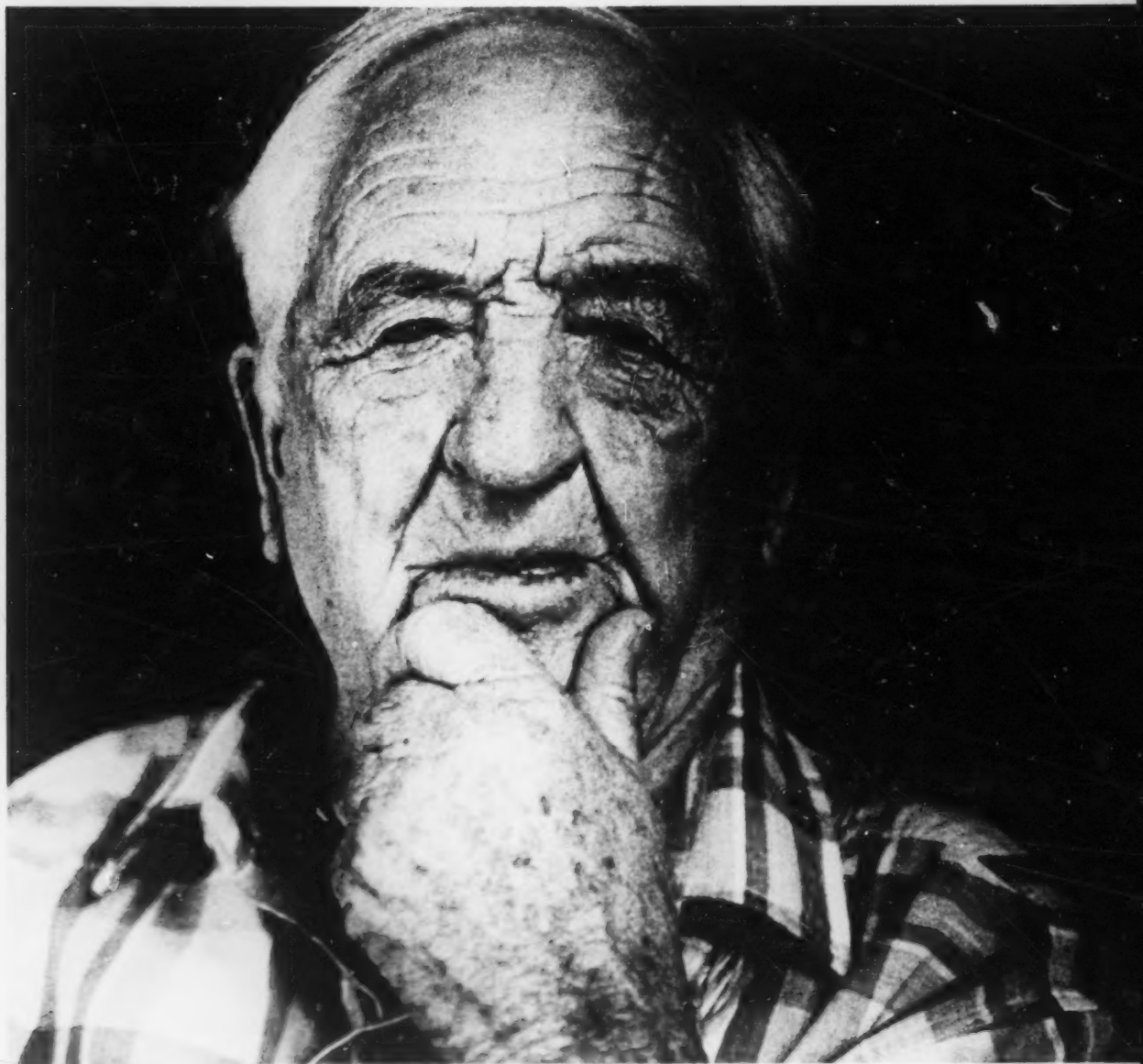
Houston and Dallas received two special grants to provide additional employment services for hard-to-place refugees in impacted areas. The Targeted Assistance project in Houston was funded for \$842,410, and the MORE project in Dallas received \$185,895 in federal funds.

Refugee Assistance

Through its Refugee Resettlement program, the department provides help to refugees who have recently arrived in this country and have not developed the skills necessary to support themselves. This 100 percent federally funded program provides temporary financial, medical and social services to eligible refugees. The program also reimburses the state share of AFDC costs for refugees.

An average of 1,500 clients per month received refugee cash and medical assistance. The total cost of medical and financial assistance was about \$2.7 million in fiscal year 1987. Refugee social services provide assistance in job placement and job training and offer courses in English as a Second Language to help refugees enter the economic mainstream.

The number of refugees requesting assistance through the program during the fiscal year remained about the same as in previous years.



Services to Aged
and Disabled



Services to Aged and Disabled

Even in the best of times, there are fragile elderly and disabled people who do not have the resources to take care of themselves. In the worst of times, the number of people needing help goes up dramatically. The gap between needs and resources is expected to widen even further as America's population grows older and improved medical procedures continue to increase the likelihood of surviving serious illnesses, birth defects or accidents.

Almost 736,000 of Texas' 2.8 million elderly and disabled citizens lived in or near poverty in 1987. Yet, only about 119,400 received services through the department's aged and disabled programs. Those who did receive services encountered program restrictions and reductions as the result of the state's budgetary crisis.

The department began to cut back on services to these groups in 1986 when plunging state revenues foretold the budgetary storm ahead. It became clear that program resources could not meet the demand for services. The department limited the number of eligible people by raising the degree of functional disability required to qualify for community care services and began putting eligible clients on waiting lists until service resources were available. The department also placed a moratorium on applications for Medicaid (Title 19) providers of nursing home services to control potential program expansion. And, the department placed an income cap of \$658.65 a month for Medicaid eligibility for nursing home patients.

A first-time \$2 million legislative appropriation for medical evaluations, emergency shelter, short-term hospitalization and other intervention for elderly and disabled victims of abuse and neglect was vetoed. Department projections indicated that more than 400 Texans per year could use these services.

Adult Protective Services

An estimated 113,000 aged and disabled Texans were victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation in fiscal year 1987—victims of caregivers who were both emotionally and physically exhausted from the demands of providing daily care; victims of family members with histories of drug or alcohol abuse or deep-seated hostilities; or victims of their own inability to provide self-care due to mental or physical incapacities.

Abuse, defined by law as "willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, or cruel

punishment," most likely occurs when family members or other caregivers are worn down by the constant care needs of older or disabled people with chronic illnesses. Neglect, the withholding of needed care, food or other necessities, happens in similar circumstances.

Self-neglect happens when persons' own mental or physical conditions prevent them from recognizing or being able to provide for their personal needs. Exploitation occurs when a caregiver or other person uses an elderly or disabled person's resources for monetary or personal benefit rather than using it to help the owner.

The number of reports of abuse and neglect continues to increase each year. This fiscal year, adult protective services staff investigated more than 15,600 reports, an increase of 16.8 percent over the previous year. Of the reports

investigated, 75 percent were found to be valid.

Reporting of suspected abuse, neglect or exploitation of the elderly or disabled is mandatory. The law requiring reports was strengthened this year when the Legislature, as part of

Reporting of suspected abuse, neglect or exploitation of the elderly or disabled is mandatory.

the Sunset legislation, imposed a misdemeanor penalty for the failure to report suspected abuse, neglect or exploitation of elderly or disabled individuals.

When reports are received, trained caseworkers begin an investigation within 24 hours. If the report is found to be valid, the caseworker works with the victim, family members, other interested people, community agencies and the courts, if necessary, to remedy the situation.

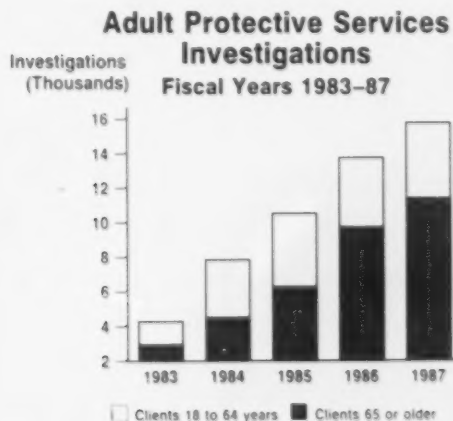
Services are voluntary unless the person is found to be in a life-threatening situation and lacks the capacity to consent to service. In these cases, the worker may petition the court for an emergency order for protective services. In fiscal year 1987, this was necessary in less than 1 percent of the cases.

During the fiscal year, several new initiatives were taken in spite of limited funding. The most significant resulted from a special grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Administration on Aging to develop a formal network of state agencies that can contribute to elder abuse prevention. This effort, the Collaborative Elder Abuse Prevention Project (CEAPP), brought together key staff from the agencies to develop a strategy for preventing and treating elder abuse in Texas. Other efforts included the development of emergency shelters and related services in four regions of the state.

Other significant changes resulted from the Sunset legislation passed by the 70th Legislature. The provisions clarified the department's responsibility for investigations in institutional settings and assigned the department to monitor and oversee investigations of abuse in facilities certified, licensed, operated or registered by other state agencies. Under the new provisions, complaints about investigations conducted by other state agencies must be reviewed by the adult protective services program.

Community Care Services

For low-income elderly and disabled people with chronic health conditions, the department provided a number of community care services to help them remain at home or in community settings. These services included help with the activities of daily living, such as bathing, dressing, grooming and meal preparation. Individuals were eligible for one or several of the various services to meet their particular needs. The services also provided a support system to families caring for their elderly or disabled members.



Eligibility for community care services is based on age, income, financial resources, the degree of functional disability and, in some cases, medical need. The eligibility requirements, tightened in fiscal year 1986 to make it more difficult to qualify for services, were maintained this year, with similar ramifications.

People who previously received limited community care services—often just enough to keep

Community care services help elderly and disabled people remain at home or in community settings.

them out of nursing homes—no longer received those services. Aside from the invaluable benefits of independence, self-determination and human dignity these services allow, statistics show that community care services can be provided at one-half to one-third the cost of nursing home care.

The array of community care services included services provided in the client's home, in alternate living arrangements or in day-facility settings.

Family Care services helped functionally limited elderly people and disabled adults. They received help with personal care activities, house-keeping tasks, meal preparation and escort services. The department contracted with licensed home health agencies to provide these services to individuals for up to 20 hours per week. The average amount of Family Care services provided, however, was nine hours per week. Through efficiency and competitive procurement procedures, the department pays less per hour of service than it did in 1982.

Those who are functionally limited due to chronic health problems received up to 30 hours a week of Primary Home Care. This care must be prescribed by a physician and supervised by a registered nurse. Services are

similar to Family Care and are provided through licensed home health agencies. Primary Home Care clients averaged about 13 hours of care per week.

Congregate and home-delivered meals provided hot, nutritious meals in a central location or a client's home through community-based provider agencies. All menus were approved by a registered dietician or nutritionist.

Emergency Response System services provided 24-hour monitoring through qualified community-based agencies. Services were available to functionally impaired elderly or disabled adults who lived alone or who were physically isolated from the community. Eligible clients received an electronic monitoring device which, when triggered, automatically alerted a base station. The base station then had a preselected volunteer check on the person with the problem. Knowing that someone would respond if an emergency occurred often eased an elderly or disabled person's apprehension about living alone.

For some older and disabled people, living alone was not an option. Their impairments were not severe enough to warrant institutional care, but they required someone close by to see that their needs were met.

Adult Foster Care provided supervision and assistance with daily living to eligible adults in 24-hour settings. Certified family homes provided care for up to four clients, and licensed

Community care services can be provided at one-half to one-third the cost of nursing home care.

group homes provided care for five to eight. In Adult Foster Care, the client paid for his own room and board, and the department paid the caregiver for the personal care and supervision services.

Residential Care, formerly the Supervised Living program, served larger groups of clients. Services included room, board, protective supervision, personal care, social contact, recreation, housekeeping, laundry, escort and transportation. Living arrangements ranged from apartments to converted nursing facilities. Program changes during the fiscal year allowed the use of Title 19 funds to pay for the personal care of people eligible for Medicaid in this program.

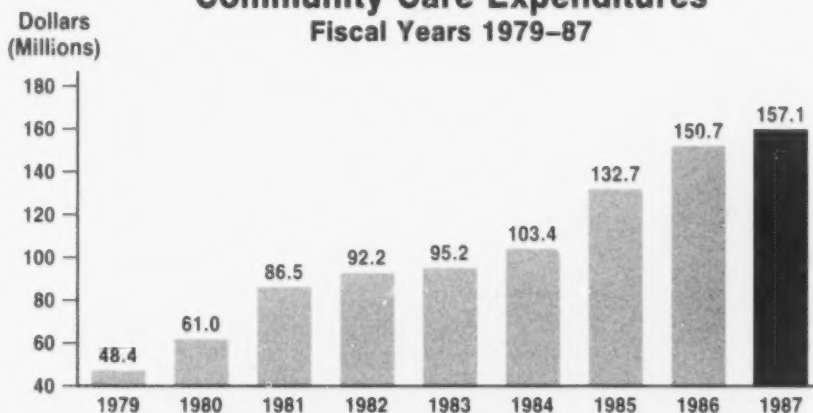
Some elderly and disabled people needed intensive services during the day. Day Activity and Health Services provided personal care, nursing services, physical rehabilitation, nutrition and supportive services in adult day-care facilities licensed by the Texas Department of Health and certified by the department. These

services were available at least 10 hours each weekday and could provide respite for clients' families.

Special Services for the Handicapped were available to the disabled through provider agencies. Clients received counseling, personal care, help with developing skills needed for independent living and transportation.

During the fiscal year, two demonstration projects addressed special needs of disabled people for community-based services. The Shared Attendant Care project targeted the needs of younger physically disabled people who needed personal care and transportation to maintain living situations in the community. It allowed clients to hire and supervise their own

Community Care Expenditures Fiscal Years 1979-87



Community Care Recipients Per Month Fiscal Years 1979-87



attendants and schedule care according to their daily routines. The second project provided home-based services for up to 50 severely disabled children who were ineligible for regular Medicaid benefits because they were being cared for at home rather than in an institution.

Through provisions of the Sunset bill, the Legislature directed the department to work with other agencies to coordinate services to disabled persons. One bill directed the department to test a model program of in-home support services for developmentally disabled persons. Another bill set up a new assistance program for people over 65 who are poor, head of households and disabled. Through a fund established by the Public Utilities Commission, certain eligible people will receive help paying their telephone bills.

The number of elderly or disabled people receiving community care services peaked at 53,844 in February 1986. Due to limited funding, the monthly average number of clients served fell from 52,651 in 1986 to 51,690 in 1987. By the end of fiscal year 1987, 2,830 eligible clients were waiting for service resources to become available.

The cost of community care services in fiscal year 1987 was \$157.1 million to serve an average of 51,690 people per month as compared to \$150.7 million for services provided to 52,651 people per month in fiscal year 1986.

The increased cost per client resulted from more stringent eligibility requirements. Clients with higher degrees of functional disabilities required more services during the year.

Institutional Care

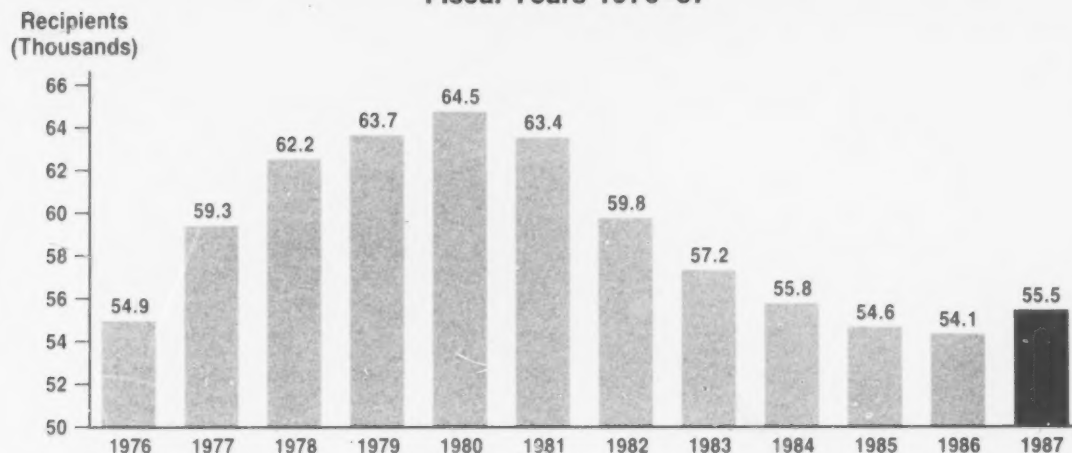
When in-home and out-of-home community-based services were no longer enough, institutional care was provided through Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs) and Intermediate Care Facilities (ICFs).

During fiscal year 1987, an average of 55,502 people received care each month in such facilities at an annual cost of \$496.4 million. The previous year, an average of 54,145 clients received nursing home care each month at an annual cost of \$464.2 million.

Medicaid clients in ICFs and SNFs may be eligible for rehabilitation services through Goal-directed Therapy. This activity provides physical therapy, occupational therapy and speech language pathology services. During the fiscal year, an average of 32 clients per month received services at a total cost of \$150,000 as compared to 37 clients per month served at a total



Long-term Institutional Care Recipients Per Month Fiscal Years 1976-87



cost of \$175,770 in fiscal year 1986.

Institutional care was also furnished to needy mentally retarded people in three levels of Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MR). During the year, a monthly average of 4,067 clients received care in 193 community-based facilities at a cost of \$72.8 million.

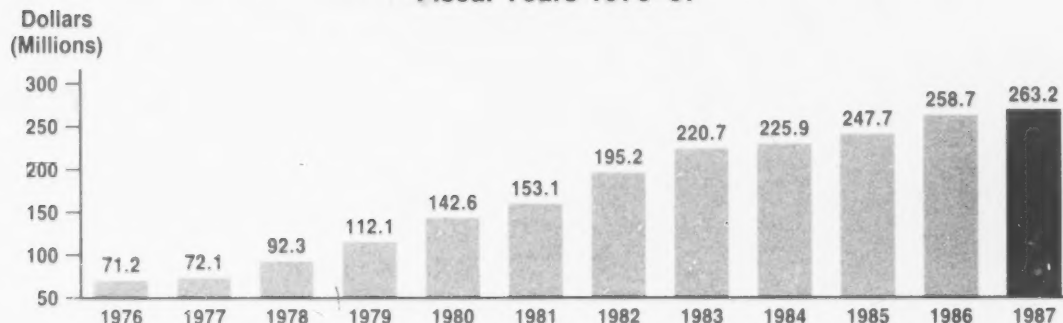
Mentally retarded and developmentally disabled Texans who are eligible for Medicaid also receive care at state institutions. About 7,886 were served in state institutions at a cost of \$263.2 million, including the state funds appropriated to the Texas Department of

Mental Health and Mental Retardation.

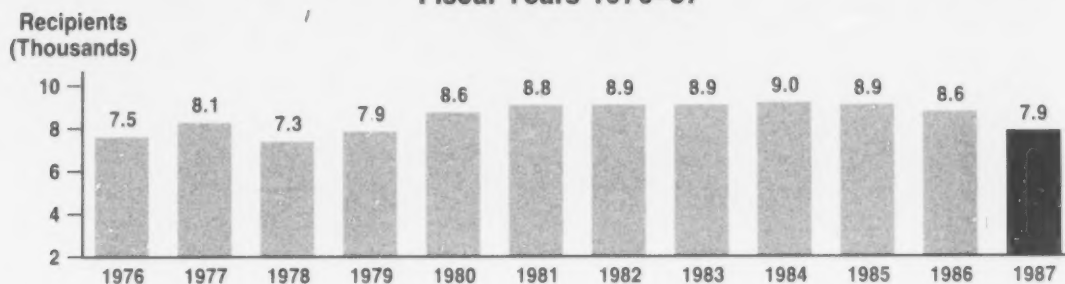
The department continued a supplemental reimbursement for clients in SNFs and ICF-MRs who had care needs significantly greater than the norm for clients in these classes of care. In the past, these clients had difficulty finding facilities that would care for them because of the expense associated with their care.

The department also continued investigating a method for making Medicaid reimbursements more equitable for nursing home operators. Called case-mix, the method would group resi-

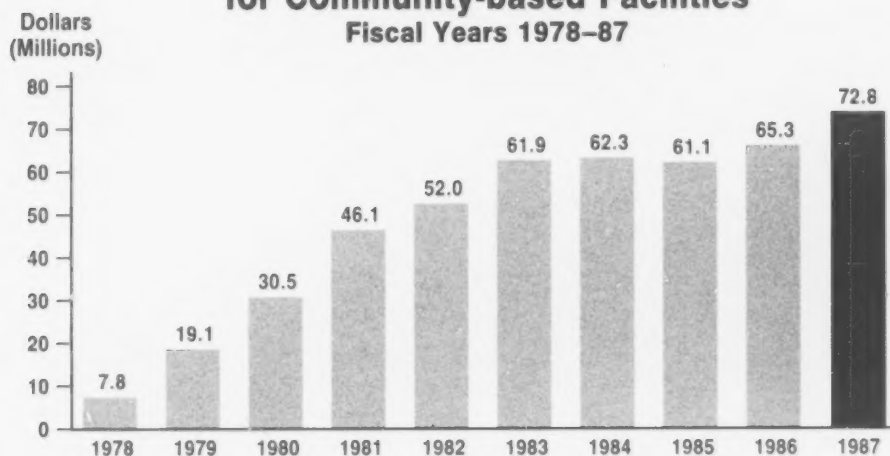
ICF-MR Expenditures for State Schools and Centers Fiscal Years 1976-87



ICF-MR Recipients Per Month in State Schools and Centers Fiscal Years 1976-87



ICF-MR Expenditures for Community-based Facilities Fiscal Years 1978-87



ICF-MR Recipients Per Month in Community-based Facilities Fiscal Years 1978-87



dents according to the level of care they need and the amount of staff time needed to provide that care. Reimbursement rates would rise with the intensity of the care required.

To provide an alternative to institutional care for the mentally retarded, the department, in cooperation with the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation, continued a demonstration project called Intermediate Community Services. This project provided in-home and out-of-home care for 206 persons who qualified for ICF-MR care in fiscal year 1987 as compared to 68 individuals served the previous year.

Both the state and federal governments maintain a rigorous quality control system to assure that Medicaid eligibility is determined accurately. Federal law penalizes states if the payment error rate exceeds 3 percent. Texas stayed below the 3 percent mark again this year.

Client Eligibility

To qualify for the department's community care or institutional services, an aged or disabled person must have a demonstrated need for the service and meet the financial eligibility requirements. Need for service is determined through detailed functional and medical assessments of the person's condition.

Financial eligibility is based on a person's income and resources, such as property, bank accounts and insurance policies. To be eligible for Medicaid, countable resources must not exceed \$1,800 and countable income must not exceed \$658.65 per month plus a \$20 income disregard. The income eligibility ceiling for community care services is \$678.65 per month, and the maximum resource limit is \$5,000. More than 60 percent of those who receive community care are eligible for Supplemental Security Income and have less than \$340 income per month.



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Health Care



Health Care

Approximately 30 percent of Texans living in poverty are covered by Medicaid, the state-administered medical assistance program. In comparison, about two-thirds of all Americans living in poverty are covered by the program. The difference is due in part to the fact that the state's eligibility criteria are among the most restrictive in the nation.

Another part of the disparity is that the Medicaid program requires matching state dollars to participate. Because Texas ranks among the lowest in the nation in state spending for Medicaid, the state receives less money from federal funds than most other states. For example, although Texas has 7.5 percent of the nation's poor living within its borders, it receives only 3.6 percent of federal Medicaid expenditures. New York, on the other hand, has 8.5 percent of the poverty population, yet it receives 17.9 percent of federal Medicaid expenditures.

The number of Texans needing health insurance has always been relatively high. The

state's primary industries—oil, agriculture and construction—have never routinely provided health insurance for workers. Self-employed and minimum-wage workers, generally in service industries, have also been among the ranks of the uninsured. But the numbers skyrocketed when oil prices fell, setting off a downward spiral that affected virtually all segments of the state's economy. Included in the group now are the newly poor—those who lost their jobs, along with their health benefits, and who cannot afford the cost of individual health insurance.

Rising health care costs are compounding the situation. The cost of medical care rose 6.5 percent in 1987, 2 1/2 times as fast as the Consumer Price Index for all goods and services. At the end of the fiscal year, doctors' fees went up 6.9 percent, hospital room rates 7.1 percent, and drug prices 6.7 percent.

While health care costs continued to escalate during fiscal year 1987, funding to provide health care services failed to keep pace. The need for services continued to grow. During the year, thousands of unemployed, uninsured families sought help with their medical expenses.

Purchased Health Services

The department provides a wide range of services to aged, blind and disabled people, AFDC families, foster care children and other groups who meet income and resource requirements for Medicaid eligibility. Included are inpatient and outpatient hospital, physician, laboratory, X-ray, medical and dental screenings for children, ambulance, chiropractic, podiatry,

home health, optometric, ambulatory surgery, eyeglasses, hearing aids, nurse midwife, birthing center and rural health clinic services.

The health care services purchased by the department for recipients are designed to meet and maintain a high standard of health care with the major focus on treating an illness or injury. The goal is to provide the type, scope and quality of health services available to the general public. The department, however, does not pay for experimental or investigational procedures and requires prior authorization on certain services to assure that the services are appropriate and necessary to the needs of the individual.

In fiscal year 1987, the department provided health care services through its providers to

As the largest purchaser of health care in the state, the department strives for efficiency and economy.

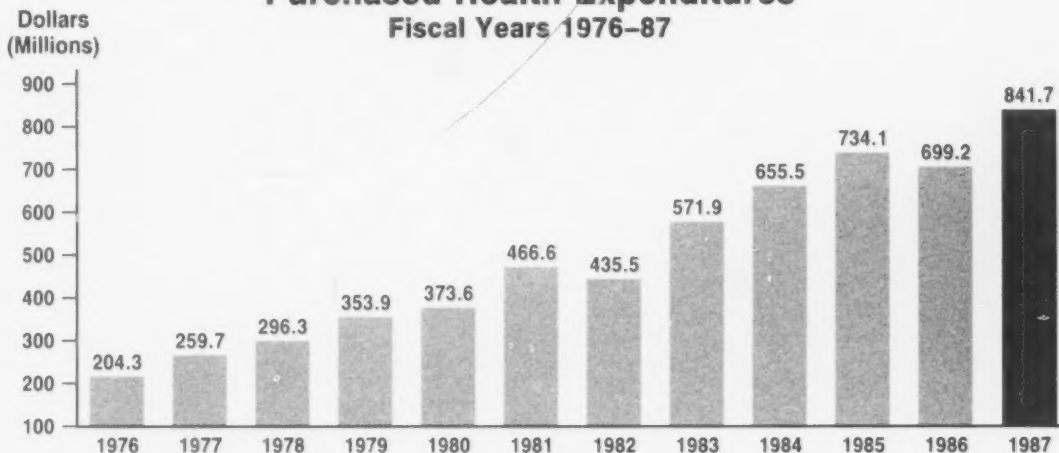
888,493 people, a 12 percent increase over the

790,292 people served the previous year.

Premiums and associated costs during the fiscal year for health care services totaled \$841.7 million. Over the two fiscal years, the department has cut more than \$50 million in Medicaid health care payments as a result of cost containment measures.

Payments for health care services are made to medical providers by the National Heritage Insurance Company (NHIC), the department's health insuring contractor. Only medical

Purchased Health Expenditures Fiscal Years 1976-87



Purchased Health Services Recipients Per Month Fiscal Years 1976-87



providers such as physicians, hospitals and laboratories can be paid for services. Recipients are not reimbursed for medical expenses by the Medicaid program.

As the largest purchaser of health care in the state, the department strives for efficiency and

Over the past two fiscal years, the department has cut more than \$50 million in Medicaid health care payments as a result of cost containment measures.

economy and is vitally concerned about health care costs. A strong emphasis is placed on utilization review and control to ensure that payments are made only for services that are necessary and appropriate.

To help contain costs because of funding limitations during fiscal year 1986, the department reduced payments to some providers by 10 percent and limited payment of coinsurance liabilities on Medicare Part B crossover claims for services that were within the amount, duration and scope of the Texas Medical Assistance program. During the latter part of the year, a \$50,000 ceiling was also imposed on payments for any recipient during a 12-month period for inpatient hospital services. These combined efforts have saved an estimated \$49,643,936.

This fiscal year, the department placed more limitations on Medicaid benefits such as eye exams, eye glasses and hearing aids in an attempt to further reduce program costs. In addition, Category A birthing centers were identified as a reimbursable service which can provide a cost effective alternative to hospital delivery.

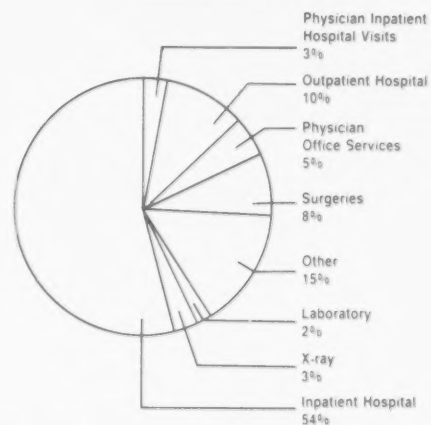
To encourage efficiency in managing care, the department also initiated a prospective payment system for inpatient hospital services. The system classifies diagnoses by Diagnosis Related

Groups (DRGs). Hospitals are paid a fixed amount for a particular DRG classification rather than being reimbursed for each separate service performed while a patient is hospitalized.

The hospital payment system was refined on April 1, 1987, to include 32 different payment categories for hospitals instead of the three peer groups formerly used. Estimated savings from the DRG system implementation are expected to exceed \$30 million per year.

Outpatient surgeries performed in ambulatory surgical centers, covered by Medicaid since 1984, continued to help reduce expenses.

**Purchased Health
Benefit Payments**
Fiscal Year 1987



To widen the involvement of individuals and groups impacted by rising health care costs, the department participated in the development of a state symposium on health care. More than 600 health-care providers, consumers, insurers, attorneys, executive officers, public administrators and elected officials attended the conference. Discussions centered around the legal, medical, financial and ethical issues facing the state and society as a whole.

Efforts to identify recipients who use health care services excessively and inappropriately

continued during the year. Excessive or inappropriate users are "locked-in" to a primary care physician so the use of services can be better controlled. This effort saved the department \$36.3 million in fiscal year 1987. The number of locked-in recipients increased from 3,118 in fiscal year 1986 to 6,680 this year.

Using Medicaid as the last payor and taking advantage of other private insurance including Medicare benefits continued to save the department money. The use of third-party resources as primary payor saved \$40.7 million this year. By assuring that Medicare paid first in dual eligibility situations, the department avoided costs of more than \$461.2 million.

Fraud and abuse detection activities helped recover more than \$468,000 for the program. Almost \$276,000 was identified for recoupment in fiscal year 1988. Expanded and clarified regulations made it easier to identify providers who defraud or abuse the program. In 1987, state law was amended to include civil monetary penalties for fraudulent or abusive providers. This change is expected to result in increased recoveries through Medicaid fraud and abuse investigations in the future.

Fraudulent providers were also sanctioned by the department through suspension or exclusion from the program. In 1987, 27 providers were suspended or excluded from filing Texas

Medicaid claims from six months to permanently. Thirty-eight provider agreements were cancelled.

The on-site review of hospital admissions recovered about \$8 million during the year for unnecessary hospital admissions or days in the hospital that were denied as not medically necessary. An additional \$5.2 million was saved through the use of an automated claims processing review system.

Indigent Health Care

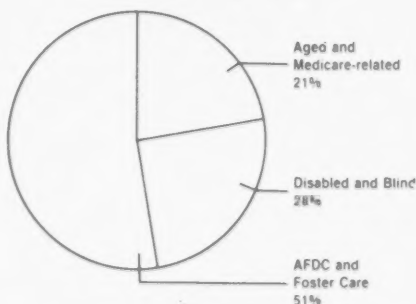
Poor nutrition and living conditions increase the chance of illness for poor people. When a minor illness goes untreated because a person has no health insurance, it can quickly turn into a major illness. The worse it becomes, the more expensive it is to treat.

In 1985, the 69th Legislature passed a number of bills addressing what was then rapidly becoming an indigent health care crisis. The \$70 million appropriation was aimed at three main categories of the medically needy—high-risk expectant mothers; men, women and children who lacked primary health care; and sick people underserved by public hospitals or hospital districts. The legislation was designed to supplement the minimal coverage offered through the Medicaid program.

The department was assigned responsibility for three indigent health care initiatives: the County Indigent Health Care Program (CIHCP), assistance to hospitals providing disproportionate amounts of indigent health care, and the Computerized Integrated Eligibility program.

The CIHCP is aimed at counties not fully served by public hospitals or hospital districts. According to the law, if an indigent patient is a

**Purchased Health Payments
by Recipient Group
Fiscal Year 1987**



resident of a county without a public hospital or hospital district, the county is financially responsible for the patient's health care. The 123 counties in this category are required to budget 10 percent of their general fund for

Counties are liable for up to \$30,000 or 30 days of hospital care per indigent resident per year.

hospital and medical care for people who meet AFDC income and resource limits but are categorically ineligible for Medicaid. Their incomes generally fall within the bottom 25 percent of the federal poverty level. The department provides 80 cents of each dollar spent after a county spends its budgeted 10 percent for indigent health care. Counties are liable for up to \$30,000 or 30 days of hospital care per indigent resident per year.

Eligible residents can receive inpatient and outpatient hospital care, physician services, laboratory services, X-rays, family planning, skilled nursing care, rural health clinic services and three prescribed drugs per month.

The department writes rules used by counties operating the program. The department is also responsible for resolving residency disputes between governmental entities and providers but has no program enforcement authority.

By the end of the fiscal year, counties had approved more than 9,000 households for health care services. Only one county received state matching funds.

The department received \$6 million from the legislative appropriation to help hospitals that provide disproportionate amounts of indigent health care. These state funds were matched with federal funds. By the end of the year, \$13,380,910 had been distributed to 116 hospitals.

The 1985 indigent health care initiative included Medicaid expansion, creation of Primary Health Care and Maternal and Infant Health Improvement Act programs as well as creation of indigent health care programs within county governments and public hospitals. The department and the Texas Department of Health were instructed to implement a Computerized Integrated Eligibility program to address access and funding complexities associated with a rapid expansion of indigent health care services.

By the end of the fiscal year, the computerized program had been implemented at seven sites. Eligibility screening tools were designed to help clinic staff and eligibility workers refer patients to the program which most effectively met their needs. The department hired one full-time regional health care coordinator in each region. These coordinators provide Medicaid and CIHCP training to providers and elected officials.

Pharmacy Services

The provision of drugs for the treatment and control of illnesses can improve a patient's quality of life and may reduce the need for hospitalization or other more costly services. Medicaid recipients are eligible for medications prescribed by a physician through the department's Vendor Drug program.

During the year, the department continued two cost containment policies implemented in fiscal year 1986. The Estimated Acquisition Cost policy reimbursed pharmacy providers at rates more accurate to the pharmacy's actual cost of purchasing a drug. This policy takes into account cash discounts received and lower costs associated with buying directly from

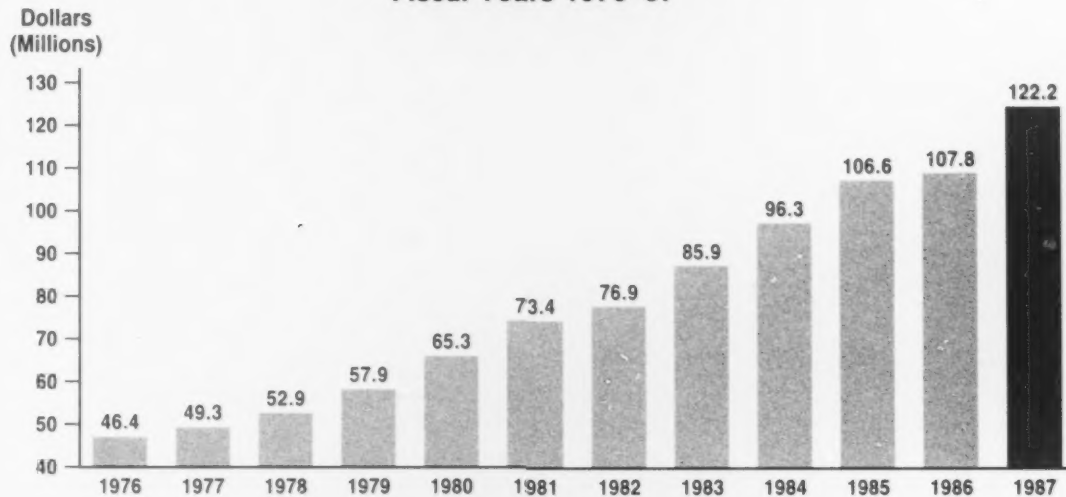
manufacturers. As a result, the department saved approximately \$11.5 million in reimbursement costs during fiscal year 1987.

The Texas Maximum Allowable Cost policy saved about \$11.6 million in fiscal 1987. This policy encourages the use of less expensive generic drug products by establishing reimbursement ceilings for certain multisource products. Generic drug use continued to increase, with claims for multisource drugs representing 62 percent of all claims. To encourage the use of less expensive medications, 75 percent of

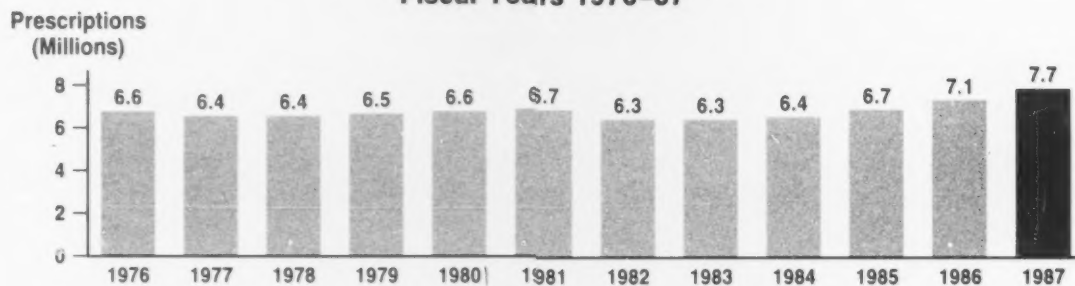
the drugs approved for use in the vendor drug program are multisource drugs.

During the year, 3,505 providers contracted with the department to fill prescriptions. The department paid pharmacists directly for prescription drugs and related services. The average prescription price increased from \$15.15 to \$15.87. Total expenditures increased from \$107.8 million to \$122.2 million, and the number of prescriptions increased from 7.1 million to 7.7 million.

Vendor Drug Expenditures Fiscal Years 1976-87



Vendor Drug Prescriptions Fiscal Years 1976-87

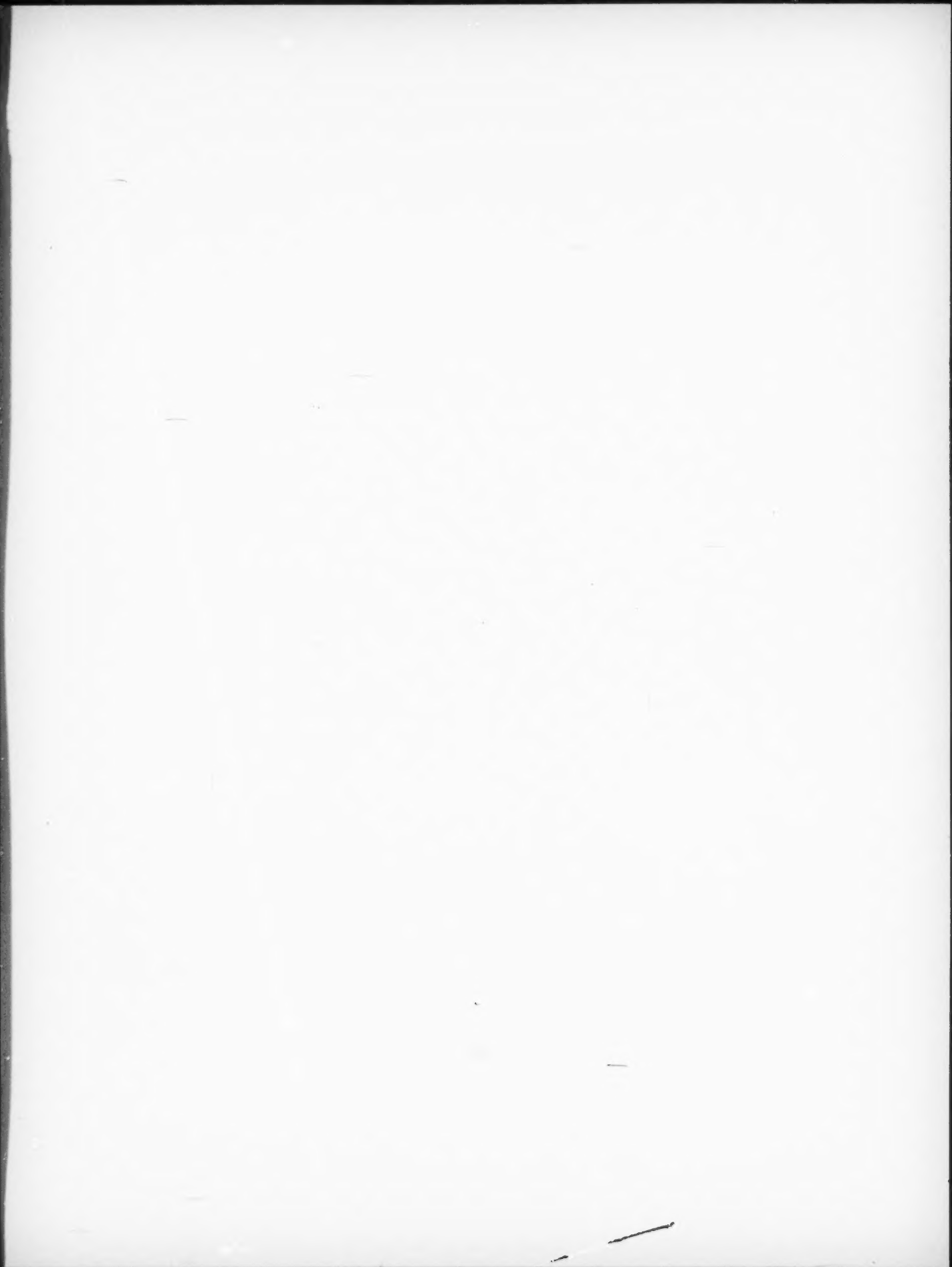


Medical Transportation

To help Medicaid clients make use of medically necessary services, the department furnished non-emergency transportation through contracts with metropolitan transit authorities, local taxi companies, independent school districts, community agencies, private corporations and other organizations. More

than 600 volunteers also provided transportation and were reimbursed for mileage.

During the fiscal year, the department strengthened policies for certifying medical necessity and program eligibility. As a result, one-way trips decreased from 705,246 in fiscal year 1986 to 572,682 in fiscal year 1987. Because the number of people eligible for transportation services increased by 13 percent and because the reduction of trips occurred mainly in lower cost mass transit, the average cost per trip increased and expenditures remained constant at \$4.6 million.





Administration

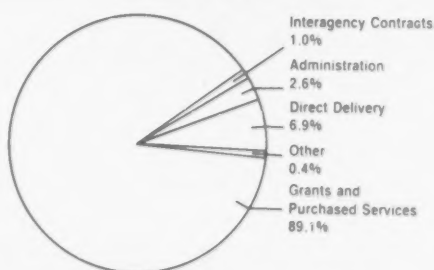


Administration

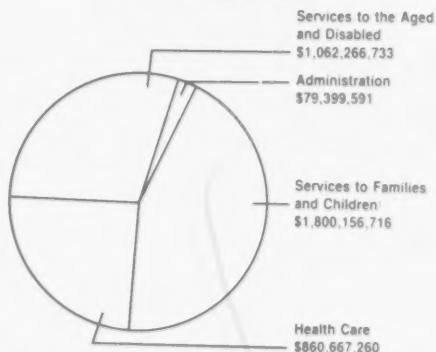
During fiscal year 1987, the department spent, in state and federal dollars, more than \$3.8 billion, including the value of food stamps and distributed food. A significant portion of that total, or \$2.7 billion, came from federal sources.

Nearly 89.1 percent of the budget goes for direct client benefits such as food stamps, commodities, grants and purchased services. These funds augment city and county budgets and

Estimated Agency Expenditures by Functional Category
Fiscal Year 1987



Estimated Agency Expenditures by Service Area
Fiscal Year 1987



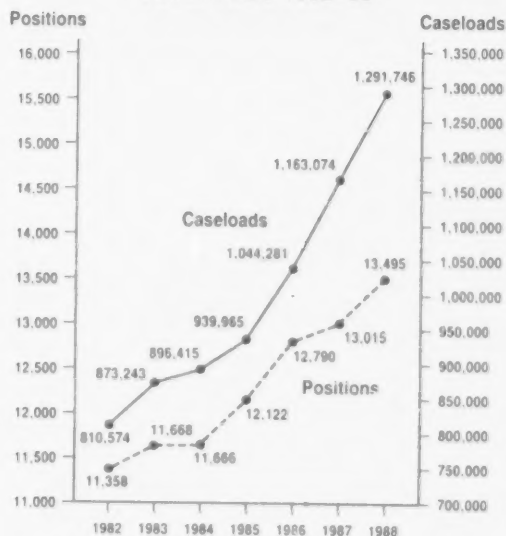
Includes the value of food stamps (\$868.7 million) and food commodities distributed (\$170 million)

flow directly into Texas communities. About 6.9 percent of the budget pays for direct delivery staff, primarily child protective services workers and those who determine eligibility for AFDC, food stamps and Medicaid.

As a result of state budget reductions, the department lost \$86.2 million in general revenue funds as well as \$17.5 million in federal matching dollars during the fiscal year.

Most of the cuts were in administrative functions. Early in the fiscal year, the department reduced approximately 200 administrative support positions in state office and regional headquarters. These positions are held by the people who set policy, monitor programs and provide administrative oversight to make sure the programs are handled effectively and efficiently. Travel and overhead expenses were reduced significantly, making the overall funding reduction equivalent to approximately 300 positions.

Full-time Equivalent Filled Positions Compared to Growth in Selected Caseloads*
Fiscal Years 1982-88



*Includes AFDC, Food Stamp, Protective Services for Families and Children, Long-term Care, Community Care and Extended Medicaid Services caseloads. Numbers for FY 1988 are projections

The department also sustained a \$2.5 million cut in funding for automation equipment. Although automation efforts continued, future funding limitations will make it increasingly difficult to handle heavy increases in caseloads without additional employees.

Of the total budget, the department spent only 2.6 percent on administration, one of the lowest percentages in state government.

Information Systems

One of the department's strategies to cut costs and increase efficiency began in 1981 with adoption of the WelNet project. The idea was to change the paper-based, manual process to a more modern, automated system by making computer resources available to staff throughout the state.

That project continued to be a major emphasis in fiscal year 1987 despite reductions in staffing and funding. During the latter part of the year, 408 workstations were installed in 23 income assistance offices, bringing the total to 2,586 workstations in 252 offices throughout the state. An additional 1,007 workstations will be installed at 47 sites next year.

Next in line for automation support are the Child Protective Services, Family Self-support and Day-care Licensing programs. The Child Protective Services automation system is currently being tested in the Dallas/Fort Worth area. The Family Self-support system was implemented in three regions and will be expanded to the remaining seven regions as equipment becomes available. The Day-care Licensing system test successfully demonstrated that greater accuracy and timeliness can be

achieved through automation of the program's administrative functions.

The department realized significant cost savings through competitive procurement and use of more cost-effective technologies this year. Maintenance charges, a significant expense of data processing, were reduced by approximately \$800,000 annually by consolidating more than 30 separate maintenance contracts. In addition to the savings, maintenance coverage on certain operations was extended to 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Various application programs were modified to allow in-house data entry, reducing contracted data entry costs by more than \$44,000 the first six months after implementation. Key-entry error rates declined by 2 percent as a result of the change, and the amount of time from form preparation to database update was significantly reduced.

Production demands on the department's computer systems increased as the workload increased. Demands were up 32 percent over the previous year, requiring 2.3 million documents each month. The demand was accommodated with existing equipment by implementing a new production scheduling process controlled by a project management software package which cost less than \$1,000. Not only were production requirements satisfied, but database availability was increased during end-of-month processing.

During the first six months of fiscal year 1987, the department issued a monthly average of \$180.7 million in grant benefits for AFDC, plus long-term care, purchased health care, day care and other services purchased outside the agency for clients. The department also issued a monthly average of \$70.1 million in food coupons. A delay of even a few days in the issuance of Authorization to Participate (ATP) cards for food coupons, AFDC warrants and medical identification cards would immediately and adversely affect more than one-half million Texas households.

To avoid such a delay in the event of a disaster, department staff developed a disaster recovery plan to cover emergencies. As a result of the plan, an alternate processing facility is being established at the WelNet nodal site in San Antonio.

By using existing space and making the best use of existing equipment, the cost of developing a disaster recovery facility is much less than other alternatives, such as leasing a commercial facility. The five-year cost is expected to be less than 0.4 percent of the average amount of benefits issued during one month in fiscal year 1987.

Personnel, Business Management

In support of automated service delivery, the department's Staff Development Division increased its development of computer-based/computer-assisted instructional materials. Changes in the educational data collection and report process now permit direct regional and state office entry and correction. In addition to training on automated equipment and service-related software, division staff also provided training to regional managers on communication effectiveness, creative problem solving and positive reinforcement.

The certification of minimum qualifications, used in determining whether job applicants qualify for positions, was accomplished this year by using electronic communications between regional and state office Personnel Division staff. The automated system reduces the time required for certification from two weeks to two days.

An automated clerical pool selection process was implemented to fill state office clerical jobs when funds allowed. Personnel analysts devel-

oped performance tests, in-basket exercises, structured interviews and an automated rating and ranking system. The process not only

Uniform performance plans allow employees to be evaluated and rated against the same performance standards.

allowed for interviewing of only top-ranked applicants, but also significantly reduced the amount of time formerly needed to fill clerical positions. Procedures were also implemented to reduce by 40 percent the time needed for the selection and promotion of applicants and department staff for all jobs.

The Temporary Services Unit continued to provide cost effective office coverage. This unit supplied office support staff for short-term vacancies and overload periods as opposed to using staff from temporary personnel agencies at higher costs.

By the end of the fiscal year, the department was in compliance with the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. The law requires that employers verify the identity and legal employability of all employees hired after Nov. 6, 1986.

Work continued on the development and implementation of uniform performance plans for employees who work in the same job classification and have similar duties. This allows employees to be evaluated and rated against the same performance standards. The project will continue until 95 percent of the department's positions have been reviewed.

When budget reductions during the early part of the fiscal year resulted in the elimination of administrative positions, the department provided counseling and job placement services to those employees who lost their jobs. To help boost the morale of employees who remained, the department continued the Employee Recog-

nition program. The program recognizes employees of the month and, from this group, three employees of the year for outstanding performance.

Employees were also given the opportunity to participate in activities provided by the Wellness program. Ongoing activities such as brown bag seminars, exercise classes, smoking cessation clinics, blood pressure screenings and support groups were provided at no cost to the department or the employee. Most of the speakers, group facilitators, leaders and nurses are employee volunteers.

This fiscal year, employees were given access to the Texas Department of Mental Health and Mental Retardation's swimming facilities and hiking and jogging trail at no cost. Staff also completed a manual on available community resources for appropriate Employee Assistance referrals.

Information on AIDS was made available to employees through the Wellness Corner in the state office library. At the end of the fiscal year, plans were being made to cosponsor an AIDS training conference for management staff and, ultimately, for all staff who deal with clients who have AIDS.

The Civil Rights Division, in coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service, completed a comprehensive civil rights compliance review procedure for the food stamp program and held statewide training on the procedure. The division also issued the department's annual affirmative action plan and continued coordinating implementation of regional plans. Regions were sent copies of a videotape on affirmative action called "A Celebration of Diversity."

Evacuation chairs were purchased for emergency evacuation of disabled employees from multi-story buildings, and specialized equipment for disabled employees and volunteers was purchased as needed through the Adaptive Equipment program. The department continued to

provide statewide interpretation services for deaf recipients and employees.

To reduce long-distance telephone charges, the Business Management Division added 105 State Telephone System (STS) lines to offices throughout the state. The new lines will save more than \$141,500 in fiscal year 1988 and every year thereafter.

The Printing Services Division produced 226 million printed impressions of agency forms, publications and policy materials in fiscal year 1987. To more efficiently and effectively meet printing and production needs, the department established a graphics and printing management policy incorporating all production systems.

The department's printing services, along with vehicle maintenance, custodial services, and the nursing home, vendor drug and EPSDT dental claims processing systems, will be affected by the A-76 review provision of the Sunset bill. The review, which gets its name from the federal government circular A-76, requires the department to ensure that the costs of certain services do not exceed by 10 percent the costs of purchasing the same services in the private marketplace. Administrative savings resulting from the A-76 review must be applied to agency services and employee productivity programs.

Fraud Control

The department is held accountable for benefits awarded to clients and services provided through contracts with providers. Investigating suspected fraud and auditing contracts for compliance is accomplished through the department's Investigation and Audit Divisions in the Office of Inspector General.

During fiscal year 1987, the Investigation Division collected a record \$4,268,391 in restitutions. This amounts to \$1.40 returned to the state treasury for each state-appropriated \$1 in the division's budget. The division was responsible for the court adjudication of 1,993 cases and more than 9,700 positive dispositions. A total of 10,855 investigations documenting more than \$10.6 million in fraud were completed during the year.

Expedited, desk-top investigations of small-dollar cases continued to expand as field investigators referred appropriate cases to the central unit. The cost of an expedited investiga-

In 1,500 compliance and cost audits and 1,568 desk reviews of provider cost reports, auditors disallowed costs of more than \$39.5 million.

tion remained at approximately 25 percent of the cost of a field investigation. The expedited case unit completed 2,948 investigations and obtained dispositions on 1,811 cases through administrative hearings.

During the year, the Investigation Division completed the second year of a three-year project to demonstrate that fraud control measures in the food stamp program can be effectively applied to the AFDC program.

A sharp increase in the loss of food coupons mailed directly to clients prompted the division to participate in joint federal-state investigations during fiscal year 1987. The investigations resulted in the arrests of two postal employees. The postal employees were in possession of more than \$10,000 in food coupons when they were arrested, and the investigation indicated that they had been stealing food coupons for several months.

The Investigation Division also completed four cases involving the illegal placement of

children during the year. Three of the cases are pending prosecution. The fourth resulted in the conviction of an attorney in October 1986.

During the fiscal year, the Audit Division conducted 1,500 compliance and cost audits and 1,568 desk reviews of provider cost reports. Disallowed costs exceeded \$39.5 million, up from \$29.7 million in fiscal year 1986.

The Audit Division reviewed more than \$455 million in agency expenditures, in contrast to expenditures exceeding \$524 million in fiscal year 1986. Compliance exceptions of \$6.1 million were taken in 1987, down from \$9.2 million in 1986.

The decline in the number of audits and audit amounts resulted from implementation of the federal Single Audit Act of 1984. This law provides for single, organization-wide audits of certain contractors by private accountants. The Audit Division is required by the law to complete desk reviews of the private accountants' audit reports. Because of the changes in responsibility, 55 audit positions were eliminated during the fiscal year.

The division also reviewed contract compliance of the department's health insuring agency. During the year, the division audited \$773.7 million in premiums and associated costs paid through the Medicaid contract with the National Heritage Insurance Company. If suspected fraud or abuse is detected during an audit, the case is referred to the Investigation Division or the attorney general's Medicaid Fraud Control Unit.

During the year, the division's internal audit team audited physical security controls for the department's food stamp program and the automated fee payment tracking system in the Licensing Division. The team also reviewed the department's Equity of Service Statement allocation process for child day-care services and conducted a comprehensive review of the 1986 competitive procurement process for child day-care services.

Advisory Committees

As the potential for devastating reductions in services to the state's needy became increasingly evident during the legislative budget debate, more and more citizen groups became involved and committed to amending the situation through education and action. Churches, civic groups and human service coalitions worked side-by-side to educate the public on the issues.

Members of the department's advisory committees coordinated efforts to keep their communities, groups and associations informed about the impact of possible budget reductions on poor people in their areas. Many volunteered countless hours testifying at legislative hearings and expressing their personal concerns to individual legislators.

Lawmakers strengthened the role of advisory committees to the department through a provision of the Sunset bill. The provision directed that advisors must be allowed to comment on rules prior to final adoption, except in emergency situations. The bill also combined two advisory bodies into the Advisory Committee for Child-care Administrators and Facilities.

The department has long recognized the necessity of public participation in government through advisory committees. Of the nine committees currently working with the department, only three are required by law.

Volunteers

The three-member Board of Human Services volunteered their time hearing testimony

from concerned citizens, advocating for human services, and setting policy and goals to deal with budget reductions.

To diminish the impact of central office staff reductions, 54 volunteers helped with clerical duties, research, data entry, mass mailouts, hotline operation, contract monitoring and fraud investigation during the fiscal year.

In regional and local offices, volunteers continued to be involved in all areas of operation. They performed many of the same functions as staff in such areas as eligibility determination, information and referral, typing, filing and case-work follow-up. They also provided consultations, editing and graphic design services, and informational visits and training to day-care providers.

Volunteers also helped clients and applicants for services. They provided emergency food and clothing, counseling, foster care, advocacy, telephone reassurance, job referral, transportation, medical equipment, home repair, meals on wheels and countless other critical services.

More than 1,000,000 hours of volunteer service were contributed during the fiscal year. Volunteers helped lessen the tremendous workload on staff and provided many needed services for clients.

Special Services

The department provides information and referral services to clients, public officials, out-of-state agencies and the general public. In fiscal year 1987, the Special Services Division responded to a monthly average of 1,100 written and 3,400 telephone inquiries. The division also responds to other state agencies requesting verification of assistance status for applicants who have recently moved from Texas. This process helps minimize duplicate assistance payments

and food stamp issuances. During the fiscal year, the division responded to a monthly average of 1,600 such inquiries.

The department continued to provide a toll-free number (1-800-252-9330) to help clients with information about income assistance benefits. Hotline staff responded to a monthly average of 2,300 calls.

The department is also responsible for tracking records mandated by the Texas Family Code and the Human Resources Code. Records include suits affecting the parent-child relationship and closed adoption records.

In addition, the department administers the Voluntary Adoption Registry which allows adopted children, birth parents and biological siblings to locate each other if they wish. The number of individuals interested in obtaining background information and reuniting with biological relatives has increased substantially. The restrictions of the registry, however, do not make it an easy avenue for reunification. Since the registry law became effective in 1984, 117 applicants have registered and two reunification matches have been made.

Management Initiatives

Early in fiscal year 1987, several health care programs mandated under the Indigent Health Care and Treatment Act were implemented across the state. As part of its mission to provide policy-based research and evaluation studies, staff of the Office of Strategic Management, Research and Development conducted an in-depth assessment of the initial implementation of the programs in counties, public hospitals, hospital districts and hospital

authorities. The final report, available for the 70th legislative session, provided systematic and unbiased data on the newly created programs which had been implemented for less than six months.

Staff also conducted a large-scale study of Medicaid administrative and service costs for all states to determine the cost effectiveness of Texas procedures. In Texas, claims for nursing home and vendor drug services are processed and paid entirely by agency staff. Claims submitted by hospitals, physicians and other providers, however, are paid by the National Heritage Insurance Company under a contract with the department. The study will help the department determine the cost effectiveness of its administrative methods.

During the legislative session, a news story on elder abuse sparked interest in a criminal justice approach to the problem. At the request of the Texas Senate Select Committee on Elder Abuse, department staff provided management and analytic support for a community-based study of opinions and experiences of 10 professional groups. The research study helped redefine the problem and secure consideration of solutions other than punishment. Three important conclusions were:

- Professionals want services that emphasize preventing the occurrence and reoccurrence of abuse and neglect.
- Elder abuse and neglect is often a matter of circumstances, not situations involving bad people who should be punished.
- Appropriations, not new legislation, are the most important strategy to address the problem of abuse.

The study findings made a case for community services that became part of the Texas Senate Select Subcommittee on Elder Abuse recommendations to the full Senate. The Legislature subsequently appropriated funds for services critical to abused elderly Texans.

When the department reduced its workforce in response to declining revenues, department staff followed policies and procedures to ensure equal and standard treatment of the employees involved. After the reduction in force was completed, the department assessed the efficiency, effectiveness and equity of the policy. The

Three prominent Texans shared their personal visions for the future of the state and the implications for human services.

assessment process included a survey of a random sample of staff as well as small group meetings to gather suggestions for possible

improvements. Recommendations were made to the Personnel Division, and a revised policy was being prepared for use in any future staffing reductions.

The Future Policy Alternatives section sponsored a number of symposia during the fiscal year. The first, "Organizational Ethics for the Future," addressed the ethical problems employees face in their day-to-day activities. The remainder, a three-part series entitled "Visions for the Future of Texas," featured three prominent Texans who shared their personal visions for the future of the state and the implications for human services.

The symposia were broadcast over the SCAN network so regional staff, other than those attending, could participate. The sessions were also videotaped and distributed to state office and regional staff.



Commissioner's Report



Commissioner's Report

Significant change occurred in the department during fiscal year 1987, much of it guided by a Strategic Plan which gave purpose and direction.

For instance, the department's self-appraisal for the Texas Sunset Advisory Commission became a positive exercise leading not only to the continuation of the department through the year 1999, but also resulting in legislation that furthers the strategic directions mentioned in last year's report.

This success is evidence of the prudence and sound judgment which went into formulating and executing the department's plan.

Further, the legislation established a legal framework for many of the changes envisioned by the Strategic Plan, making achievement of department priorities congruent with the intent of the Texas Legislature.

Implementation of the Sunset legislation will be a challenge for the coming year. As soon as the legislation was signed into law, steps were being taken to incorporate the changes into the policies and procedures of the department.

Many of these changes are described in the appropriate sections of this report. They range from a new legal definition of child abuse to reinforcement of the role of citizen advisory committees in department policymaking. And certainly the expansion of the citizen Board of Human Services to six members in 1989 portends more sensitivity to the people of Texas.

Strategic planning is not static. It is a continuing exercise to identify issues, describe the department's environment and define broad avenues leading toward further progress over the next two to six years.

That exercise will be conducted in the coming year, with several topics receiving special attention.

Based on experience, the department will be exploring new definitions and directions for the welfare system. What would the department like to see in a welfare system? Could such a model create a frame of reference for dealing with and perhaps influencing the sentiment for welfare reform by Congress?

A related issue is how to reduce the error rate in eligibility and benefit determination for food stamps and AFDC. This needs to be achieved, not simply to avoid federal funding sanctions, but to ensure the integrity of those programs, to see that the benefits go to those who truly need them.

Could the state commissioners of welfare, through the American Public Welfare Association, focus the attention of Congress on the wisdom of a truly generic and consistent approach for administration of these programs?

There is great concern to slow down births in families which can't support themselves, particularly among teen-agers. Families often discover too late that unwanted children are one of the biggest drains on quality of life, not only for the parents but also for the children. The question is how to create incentives for AFDC recipients to avoid having additional children until the family has become self-sufficient.

A similar question is how to achieve an AFDC grant level which gives a family a sufficient amount of temporary help without causing dependency on public assistance. Currently, a typical family receiving department services might achieve a standard of living which approaches 71 percent of the federal poverty level. The department's target is to help these families achieve 85 percent of the poverty level.

The department will be looking at ways to expand Medicaid coverage. Only about a third of Texans living in poverty are covered, whereas the national average is more than 50 percent, and in some states up to 100 percent

of those in poverty are covered. Clearly, there is room for improvement.

The idea of expanding Medicaid is complicated by two factors which cannot be ignored. One is the transplanting of human organs. Kidney transplants are becoming routine. Heart transplants are almost common. Liver transplants are on the threshold of success, and pancreas transplants are on the horizon. As medical barriers to transplants go down, ethical and social questions go up. Is there a justifiable return on these costly procedures? How much should the department pay for costly transplants when it offers organized health care to only 30 percent of the needy children in Texas? How does the department set priorities to cover health care needs within budgetary limits? These are the kinds of tradeoffs which must be explored.

The other complicating factor is the fearful toll of AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome), which is extremely costly on a case-by-case basis. There are heavy implications for the department's financial ability to pay for care. And from a person-to-person standpoint, there remains great fear and ignorance about the possibility of contracting this dreaded disease from associating with AIDS clients or, indeed, from associating with other employees who have AIDS. AIDS undoubtedly is one of the biggest health-related social issues in memory.

Another concern is the woeful lack of hospice care for Texans who have no one to turn to. Should there be special care that lends dignity to dying? Can Texas afford such care?

Can society afford not to provide that kind of humane care?

Employment services deserve continued examination. Jobs are the surest path to self-reliance and independence, yet the department's efforts are heavily dependent upon the economic environment. How should the department mobilize its resources to help poor people compete in the labor market?

Finally, there must be change and growth in department activities to achieve staff motivation and retention, making DHS a better place to work. Employees deserve, even demand, adequate compensation and a clear track for their careers. Taxpayers expect nothing less than high professional standards.

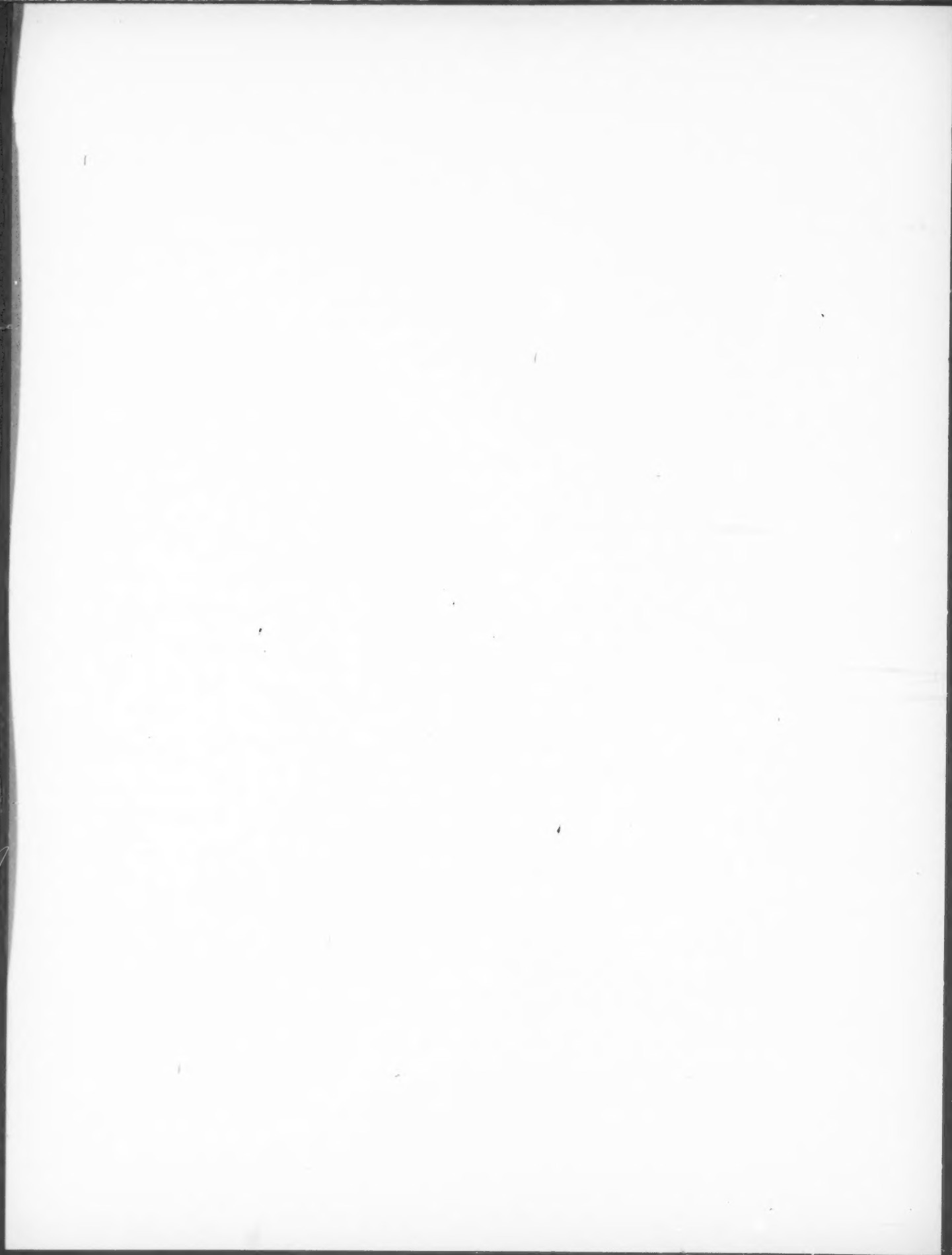
Automation is one step toward meeting both expectations while also serving clients with better, more efficient and accurate service. Electronic technology already has created an environment in which more people can be served by proportionately fewer staff. The question is how to make optimum use of available technology to serve more people within the limited resources available to the department.

Unlike school days, the answers are not in the back of the book. Instead of answers, there are questions.

Fiscal year 1987 has been a year of challenge and change. For the future, nothing is as certain as change. The kinds of questions raised here cannot be resolved by casting about. There must be and will be careful descriptions of the issues, creative exploration of options and decisive strategies for action.



Statistics



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Estimated Expenditures by Method of Finance

Fiscal Year 1987

	Total \$	Federal %	State %	Other %
Services to Families and Children				
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	317,309,426	55.03	40.93	4.04
Income Assistance Program Delivery	124,113,672	50.08	49.79	.13
Food Services	45,864,520	98.31	0	1.69
Energy Assistance	28,465,958	100.00	0	0
Disaster Assistance	346,984	70.92	0	29.08
Protective Services for Abused and Neglected Children	122,096,370	67.25	29.16	3.59
Children's Trust Fund	806,995	0	100.00	0
Family Self-support Services	102,238,538	80.96	18.80	.24
Licensing	9,684,169	74.02	23.38	2.60
Refugee Assistance	9,246,426	100.00	0	0
Special Projects	1,283,658	99.78	.22	0
Total, Services to Families and Children	761,456,716	64.76	32.78	2.46
Services to the Aged and Disabled				
Long-term Institutional Care	496,353,792	55.07	43.64	1.29
Intermediate Care for the Mentally Retarded	226,732,613	85.11	14.82	.07 ¹
Vendor Drugs	122,164,016	55.17	44.83	0
Medical Transportation	4,660,956	53.09	44.76	2.15
Community Care for the Aged and Disabled	157,077,262	66.59	32.83	.58 ²
Adult Protective Services	6,741,180	100.00	0	0
Services to Aged and Disabled Program Delivery	48,041,909	67.66	31.73	.61 ³
Special Projects	495,005	97.05	2.47	.48
Total, Services to the Aged and Disabled	1,062,266,733	64.06	35.20	.74
Health Care Services				
Purchased Health Services	841,725,137	55.30	44.70	0
Health Care Services Program Support	3,942,708	58.51	41.49	0
Indigent Health Care	14,999,415	49.21	50.79	0
Total, Health Care Services	860,667,260	55.21	44.79	0
Agency Administration				
Central Management Support	18,234,905	58.88	40.69	.43
Field Management Support	19,278,061	61.54	38.46	0
Information Systems	39,018,026	45.42	54.27	.31
Renovations and Capital Outlay	2,868,599	2.18	97.82	0
Total, Agency Administration	79,399,591	50.86	48.89	.25
Grand Total	2,763,790,300	61.12	37.91	.97

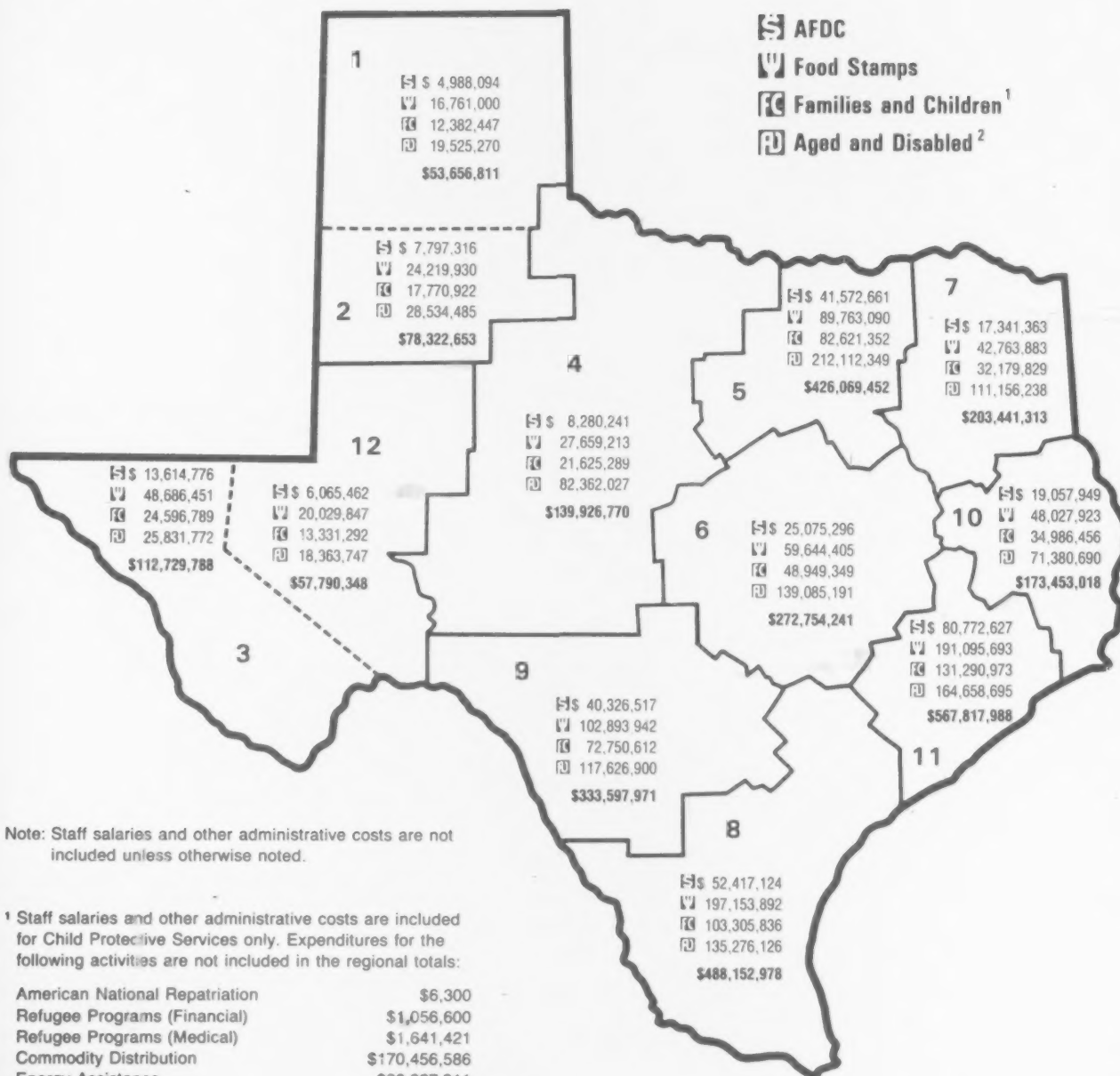
¹ Includes estimated federal expenditures through the revolving fund.

² Includes estimated expenditures for the ICF-MR 1915(e) waiver.

³ Includes estimated federal expenditures for the Survey and Certification and the Quality of Care Administration interagency contracts.

Benefits by Region

Fiscal Year 1987



Note: Staff salaries and other administrative costs are not included unless otherwise noted.

¹ Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Child Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

American National Repatriation	\$6,300
Refugee Programs (Financial)	\$1,056,600
Refugee Programs (Medical)	\$1,641,421
Commodity Distribution	\$170,456,586
Energy Assistance	\$26,827,911
Disaster Assistance	\$318,243
Refugee Targeted Assistance	\$842,410
Temporary Emergency Relief Program	\$1,095,949

² Staff salaries and other administrative costs are included for Adult Protective Services only. Expenditures for the following activities are not included in the regional totals:

State Schools	\$263,175,110
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Financial Information by County

Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients ¹	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
ANDERSON	3,367	\$ 1,785,921	328	961	\$ 643,377	23	2	25
ANDREWS	894	491,472	72	216	145,125	3	0	3
ANGELINA	7,091	3,971,255	694	2,043	1,401,032	21	9	30
ARANSAS	2,245	1,362,624	180	526	361,723	12	5	17
ARCHER	226	112,692	10	25	17,609	0	0	0
ARMSTRONG	33	16,702	3	10	6,027	0	0	0
ATASCOSA	5,203	2,805,697	392	1,243	821,810	16	2	18
AUSTIN	1,670	857,103	157	457	308,989	1	0	1
BAILEY	734	384,611	43	119	79,677	11	1	12
BANDERA	392	225,344	38	99	70,241	6	1	7
BASTROP	2,885	1,622,958	298	903	596,423	22	1	23
BAYLOR	355	163,552	18	49	29,870	2	0	2
BEE	4,919	2,562,247	455	1,380	938,394	9	2	11
BELL	12,896	7,351,655	1,610	4,749	3,267,481	56	22	78
BEXAR	115,029	66,520,416	13,997	44,873	30,164,512	755	204	959
BLANCO	150	74,811	8	22	15,015	0	0	0
BORDEN	32	16,316	0	0	0	0	0	0
BOSQUE	658	340,246	60	176	114,371	2	0	2
BOWIE	7,564	4,102,912	1,043	3,077	2,109,676	48	14	62
BRAZORIA	10,120	5,968,118	718	2,156	1,459,905	13	2	15
BRAZOS	5,110	2,814,643	586	1,821	1,212,913	10	2	12
BREWSTER	694	369,530	62	158	113,308	4	0	4
BRISCOE	282	155,909	14	42	27,795	1	0	1
BROOKS	3,129	1,741,959	228	657	462,547	3	0	3
BROWN	2,911	1,654,889	295	864	594,219	31	3	34
BURLESON	1,439	774,224	182	572	378,608	13	1	14
BURKET	1,485	827,789	126	376	248,251	6	0	6
CALDWELL	2,755	1,391,693	278	824	548,205	9	2	11
CALHOUN	2,360	1,363,422	226	666	452,242	2	0	2
CALLAHAN	785	428,731	44	128	90,153	4	0	4
CAMERON	71,335	39,097,151	5,194	16,110	10,354,407	42	25	67
CAMP	1,216	598,344	114	328	226,555	7	1	8
CARSON	194	103,072	15	36	26,664	0	0	0
CASS	3,883	2,036,614	431	1,270	870,964	6	7	13
CASTRO	2,120	1,143,039	149	470	302,433	6	0	6
CHAMBERS	1,770	1,032,008	181	518	362,854	2	2	4
CHEROKEE	4,281	2,303,198	448	1,311	903,236	10	4	14
CHILDRESS	819	438,678	55	158	108,096	4	0	4
CLAY	295	142,619	19	56	39,657	2	0	2
COCHRAN	705	366,512	43	111	73,310	2	0	2

Financial Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients ¹ (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
COKE	163	\$ 81,322	11	29	\$ 20,252	0	0	0
COLEMAN	1,152	617,714	99	285	192,220	9	2	11
COLLIN	4,849	2,800,131	511	1,533	1,028,611	13	0	13
COLLINGSWORTH	455	230,411	29	75	50,914	3	1	4
COLORADO	2,266	1,208,849	214	609	418,882	17	7	24
COMAL	1,848	968,434	141	395	266,572	12	5	17
COMANCHE	936	464,113	65	188	125,227	16	3	19
CONCHO	221	103,003	12	36	24,678	2	0	2
COOKE	2,129	1,191,045	160	461	325,127	6	0	6
CORYELL	2,645	1,323,862	260	715	498,075	11	0	11
COTTLE	356	177,614	24	69	45,516	2	0	2
CRANE	359	179,861	22	71	46,119	0	0	0
CROCKETT	421	236,245	36	112	74,564	3	0	3
CROSBY	1,797	883,166	104	328	212,809	4	2	6
CULBERSON	641	328,267	27	77	54,499	7	1	8
DALLAM	683	379,691	48	132	88,099	0	0	0
DALLAS	73,848	43,270,667	11,296	33,572	23,152,935	662	367	1,029
DAWSON	2,932	1,538,676	208	692	449,017	9	4	13
DEAF SMITH	3,696	1,980,456	317	994	658,213	21	3	24
DELTA	520	230,817	43	116	79,298	3	0	3
DENTON	3,489	1,856,689	298	860	595,165	27	1	28
DEWITT	2,848	1,417,790	271	778	520,228	10	7	17
DICKENS	456	228,389	34	115	67,377	2	0	2
DIMMIT	4,307	2,357,513	265	859	565,885	6	0	6
DONLEY	429	235,616	37	119	76,794	0	0	0
DUVAL	4,931	2,507,181	353	1,066	732,495	21	14	35
EASTLAND	1,457	304,567	92	270	182,182	5	0	5
ECTOR	10,696	6,367,551	1,058	3,182	2,196,139	35	17	52
EDWARDS	357	197,723	19	61	41,790	2	0	2
ELLIS	4,303	2,226,271	473	1,401	944,961	9	7	16
EL PASO	87,207	46,750,321	6,529	19,181	13,199,985	665	117	782
ERATH	1,083	558,545	81	223	154,369	9	2	11
FALLS	2,850	1,487,307	271	768	540,450	12	5	17
FANNIN	2,013	958,974	161	449	305,217	9	0	9
FAYETTE	1,138	571,432	115	310	215,573	2	2	4
FISHER	595	301,403	36	123	73,754	1	0	1
FLOYD	1,965	1,054,479	117	374	246,149	3	2	5
FOARD	130	62,327	10	29	19,630	2	0	2
FORT BEND	8,670	5,058,755	891	2,773	1,843,730	11	1	12
FRANKLIN	418	207,236	24	67	44,533	3	2	5

Financial Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients ¹ (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
FREESTONE	1,272	\$ 664,684	111	327	\$ 215,827	9	2	11
FRIO	4,104	2,145,951	396	1,254	834,135	27	14	41
GAINES	1,590	857,176	86	278	183,547	9	0	9
GALVESTON	18,355	11,116,298	2,012	6,009	4,099,780	125	17	142
GARZA	951	501,449	63	196	128,512	5	3	8
GILLESPIE	491	254,019	36	97	66,870	7	0	7
GLASSCOCK	58	29,368	1	6	3,411	0	0	0
GOLIAD	1,050	548,162	90	257	172,594	0	0	0
GONZALES	3,125	1,608,029	306	906	608,199	11	1	12
GRAY	1,847	1,058,772	170	483	335,000	10	2	12
GRAYSON	5,335	2,985,098	613	1,665	1,184,217	25	0	25
GREGG	9,304	5,289,610	1,122	3,214	2,224,822	34	5	39
GRIMES	1,923	1,054,977	245	791	522,392	7	1	8
GUADALUPE	4,354	2,384,538	444	1,282	866,118	30	3	33
HALE	5,274	2,803,415	351	1,116	730,033	46	16	62
HALL	771	404,988	50	141	95,787	10	1	11
HAMILTON	425	203,668	27	76	50,369	1	0	1
HANSFORD	147	78,285	8	26	16,929	0	1	1
HARDEMAN	624	313,397	49	152	96,925	4	0	4
HARDIN	4,937	2,900,890	440	1,345	907,846	6	5	11
HARRIS	228,616	144,687,880	31,701	94,485	65,190,889	942	272	1,214
HARRISON	6,057	3,284,610	776	2,337	1,571,135	60	17	77
HARTLEY	21	10,634	1	3	1,832	1	0	1
HASKELL	634	293,670	41	122	73,506	3	1	4
HAYS	3,605	1,983,905	383	1,171	784,163	10	5	15
HEMPHILL	89	46,012	4	11	7,288	2	0	2
HENDERSON	3,926	2,157,347	420	1,179	815,854	8	2	10
HIDALGO	119,355	67,535,989	7,594	23,631	15,258,060	78	35	113
HILL	2,932	1,548,426	264	781	525,127	6	3	9
HOCKLEY	2,678	1,398,273	198	614	411,321	14	0	14
HOOD	754	408,358	63	169	119,077	10	2	12
HOPKINS	1,524	724,686	111	276	197,371	4	1	5
HOUSTON	3,276	1,764,831	407	1,219	835,695	6	2	8
HOWARD	3,655	2,041,664	374	1,131	759,440	8	7	15
HUDSPETH	491	266,903	40	131	87,118	2	0	2
HUNT	4,738	2,620,753	551	1,539	1,060,309	19	9	28
HUTCHINSON	1,499	838,219	101	288	198,191	23	4	27
IRION	123	67,652	10	30	21,017	0	0	0
JACK	470	259,214	37	108	73,684	8	0	8
JACKSON	1,607	822,447	166	470	316,085	11	1	12

Financial Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients ¹ (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
JASPER	5,289	\$ 3,016,415	539	1,604	\$ 1,098,777	13	7	20
JEFF DAVIS	179	89,300	6	17	12,365	4	0	4
JEFFERSON	30,425	18,593,781	3,957	11,745	8,117,839	122	62	184
JIM HOGG	1,558	764,906	74	203	144,531	1	0	1
JIM WELLS	9,507	4,991,973	725	2,164	1,458,763	38	8	46
JOHNSON	4,017	2,277,019	412	1,183	821,305	21	5	26
JONES	1,822	918,256	122	379	247,928	6	6	12
KARNES	2,756	1,453,427	250	838	529,921	41	7	48
KAUFMAN	2,766	1,465,371	317	924	630,829	15	9	24
KENDALL	454	262,596	39	112	76,383	11	2	13
KENEDY	123	50,338	3	9	6,099	0	0	0
KENT	64	28,207	1	9	4,528	1	0	1
KERR	2,210	1,267,901	197	556	380,613	38	14	52
KIMBLE	315	167,783	24	77	49,314	1	1	2
KING	11	4,295	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	634	326,499	32	88	59,534	3	0	3
KLEBERG	6,342	3,580,494	655	1,963	1,363,430	18	4	22
KNOX	664	353,886	62	187	120,741	1	0	1
LAMAR	4,722	2,405,980	517	1,464	1,022,909	35	9	44
LAMB	2,614	1,399,056	220	677	449,277	45	2	47
LAMPASAS	996	541,255	113	328	219,129	8	6	14
LASALLE	1,720	907,235	132	402	270,677	30	3	33
LAVACA	1,241	580,690	107	350	222,901	4	0	4
LEE	648	350,406	77	235	150,990	1	0	1
LEON	1,328	719,162	111	303	207,868	6	0	6
LIBERTY	7,729	4,759,490	742	2,141	1,497,076	26	6	32
LIMESTONE	2,161	1,126,407	217	627	422,771	22	3	25
LIPSCOMB	62	27,198	3	8	4,726	1	0	1
LIVE OAK	1,166	607,161	72	213	149,224	2	0	2
LLANO	358	193,888	24	70	47,227	2	3	5
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUBBOCK	21,224	12,250,357	2,198	6,689	4,528,915	128	34	162
LYNN	1,469	768,254	96	252	177,996	10	0	10
MADISON	1,294	720,106	154	456	320,142	5	0	5
MARION	2,006	1,102,644	200	595	406,479	5	7	12
MARTIN	594	299,882	43	133	87,378	3	0	3
MASON	306	153,939	11	34	19,087	0	0	0
MATAGORDA	4,305	2,570,148	428	1,293	886,675	1	0	1
MAVERICK	12,913	7,310,983	699	2,295	1,520,779	33	4	37
MCCULLOCH	1,077	527,936	86	256	176,919	5	4	9

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients ¹ (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
MCLENNAN	15,685	\$ 8,790,271	1,783	5,571	\$ 3,689,487	89	7	96
MCMULLEN	88	48,066	4	8	6,322	0	0	0
MEDINA	3,553	1,904,612	332	997	675,463	19	4	23
MENARD	381	190,433	19	61	37,935	1	0	1
MIDLAND	6,217	3,663,527	626	1,884	1,259,793	25	6	31
MILAM	2,741	1,487,248	267	824	547,159	10	4	14
MILLS	214	101,028	12	38	25,264	1	0	1
MITCHELL	1,171	581,782	73	229	145,828	0	0	0
MONTAGUE	978	522,899	54	163	106,740	5	0	5
MONTGOMERY	11,636	7,188,882	1,110	3,168	2,202,631	22	9	31
MOORE	769	438,067	65	187	125,667	0	0	0
MORRIS	1,834	979,946	204	570	392,616	29	0	29
MOTLEY	138	68,063	6	21	12,558	0	0	0
NACOGDOCHES	4,621	2,586,748	565	1,639	1,116,808	51	8	59
NAVARRO	3,546	1,815,011	377	1,072	743,248	32	19	51
NEWTON	2,470	1,382,394	263	751	519,220	6	2	8
NOLAN	2,053	1,095,643	176	532	352,059	4	0	4
NUECES	37,628	21,125,144	4,085	12,351	8,398,407	127	55	182
OCHILTREE	373	201,926	27	72	48,611	0	0	0
OLDHAM	46	24,732	4	16	9,672	0	0	0
ORANGE	7,772	4,610,745	875	2,432	1,703,047	27	10	37
PALO PINTO	2,567	1,438,878	211	579	402,619	61	0	61
PANOLA	2,203	1,164,720	219	620	420,012	23	7	30
PARKER	2,873	1,623,976	247	716	494,255	32	5	37
PARMER	1,042	524,805	67	208	142,775	0	0	0
PECOS	2,080	1,147,412	105	328	211,775	9	2	11
POLK	4,091	2,380,844	366	1,043	719,895	24	8	32
POTTER	11,420	6,881,147	1,048	3,073	2,124,810	19	6	25
PRESIDIO	1,576	882,130	77	224	147,501	0	2	2
RAINS	288	136,238	22	60	41,995	0	0	0
RANDALL	1,790	1,054,024	156	435	303,855	4	3	7
REAGAN	416	203,401	13	38	27,341	0	1	1
REAL	354	188,651	27	73	46,981	1	0	1
RED RIVER	2,050	976,840	187	533	369,308	5	4	9
REEVES	3,930	1,999,188	204	581	388,119	2	2	4
REFUGIO	1,512	800,545	139	398	268,230	0	0	0
ROBERTS	11	7,765	3	10	6,653	1	0	1
ROBERTSON	2,937	1,571,615	337	995	677,713	13	9	22
ROCKWALL	337	182,776	38	122	81,587	1	1	2
RUNNELS	1,219	562,207	62	206	124,972	5	1	6

Financial Information by County (continued)
Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients ¹	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
RUSK	4,701	\$ 2,542,105	487	1,443	\$ 985,138	21	1	22
SABINE	1,021	577,038	106	321	217,452	0	0	0
SAN AUGUSTINE	1,339	687,871	168	495	338,401	5	2	7
SAN JACINTO	2,855	1,746,164	270	791	542,428	14	2	16
SAN PATRICIO	12,625	6,837,542	1,054	3,183	2,147,128	65	0	65
SAN SABA	519	242,441	41	106	71,368	2	1	3
SCHLEICHER	360	173,241	14	43	28,157	2	0	2
SCURRY	1,912	981,390	125	387	250,644	13	5	18
SHACKELFORD	216	116,566	5	16	10,588	1	1	2
SHELBY	3,112	1,718,056	413	1,206	826,248	14	5	19
SHERMAN	70	33,559	4	11	7,961	0	0	0
SMITH	10,158	5,790,904	1,261	3,646	2,493,494	33	12	45
SOMERVELL	180	98,966	19	58	39,809	1	0	1
STARR	15,683	8,978,582	630	1,992	1,315,772	2	15	17
STEPHENS	703	362,509	37	109	72,894	4	0	4
STERLING	85	50,031	10	30	20,685	0	0	0
STONEWALL	165	92,480	11	35	23,323	0	0	0
SUTTON	432	203,206	12	37	24,104	1	1	2
SWISHER	1,264	647,963	121	396	254,420	12	5	17
TARRANT	36,860	21,204,821	4,593	13,679	9,262,633	295	81	376
TAYLOR	6,947	3,880,047	634	1,898	1,284,291	41	13	54
TERRELL	132	70,470	9	24	17,143	0	0	0
TERRY	2,928	1,674,227	269	834	561,322	21	1	22
THROCKMORTON	169	81,580	6	22	13,904	2	1	3
TITUS	1,894	948,146	179	504	339,713	11	0	11
TOM GREEN	6,853	3,673,211	685	1,955	1,322,321	41	8	49
TRAVIS	27,375	16,385,856	3,781	11,365	7,701,988	289	7	296
TRINITY	1,630	960,564	186	532	376,064	4	1	5
TYLER	2,066	1,130,327	159	489	337,197	9	1	10
UPSHUR	3,463	1,922,476	314	922	631,021	8	6	14
UPTON	420	233,363	31	105	66,145	0	0	0
UVALDE	5,226	2,771,913	317	1,034	657,900	40	7	47
VAL VERDE	8,884	4,944,156	657	1,993	1,356,890	49	8	57
VAN ZANDT	2,234	1,156,235	153	448	302,182	18	0	18
VICTORIA	7,624	4,013,631	826	2,503	1,677,546	31	9	40
WALKER	3,969	2,336,322	428	1,286	853,380	13	12	25
WALLER	2,981	1,757,090	371	1,068	737,203	3	0	3
WARD	1,313	697,457	90	247	168,550	2	2	4
WASHINGTON	2,264	1,183,908	258	766	512,102	8	6	14
WEBB	36,879	19,179,507	1,947	6,322	4,096,308	18	6	24

Financial Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	FOOD STAMPS		AFDC			FRAUD (In AFDC and Food Stamps)		
	Participants (Monthly Average)	Food Stamp Value (Total FY)	Families (Monthly Average)	Recipients' (Monthly Average)	Payments (Total FY)	Disquali- fication Hearings ²	Court Adjudi- cations	Total
WHARTON	4,747	\$ 2,554,750	448	1,350	\$ 910,633	7	0	7
WHEELER	471	238,008	33	107	66,978	7	0	7
WICHITA	8,059	4,613,286	785	2,272	1,544,523	66	41	107
WILBARGER	1,098	532,181	74	223	149,910	10	2	12
WILLACY	6,820	3,501,906	375	1,144	740,135	7	4	11
WILLIAMSON	4,154	2,194,534	385	1,127	748,845	25	11	36
WILSON	1,927	935,339	136	442	294,277	16	0	16
WINKLER	785	396,464	43	125	83,761	5	0	5
WISE	1,451	779,741	117	338	227,197	4	2	6
WOOD	1,791	916,354	129	374	249,675	14	3	17
YOAKUM	751	435,384	57	182	118,060	6	3	9
YOUNG	1,545	869,711	113	313	218,746	11	3	14
ZAPATA	2,820	1,526,406	128	365	245,354	1	7	8
ZAVALA	5,153	2,760,995	361	1,186	759,166	8	1	9
TOTALS	1,524,039	\$868,699,269	155,423	467,941	\$317,309,426	7,013	1,993	9,006

¹ Includes children and caretakers.

² Food stamps only.

³ Does not include 721 cases for which restitution was arranged.

Summary of Agency Information by County

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
ANDERSON	23	\$ 4,565,390	\$ 959,705	\$ 1,785,921	\$ 643,377	\$ 7,954,393
ANDREWS	3	692,588	179,451	491,472	145,125	1,508,636
ANGELINA	52	7,689,051	1,663,549	3,971,255	1,401,032	14,724,887
ARANSAS	6	709,622	648,044	1,362,624	361,723	3,082,013
ARCHER	0	340,822	41,988	112,692	17,609	513,111
ARMSTRONG	0	381,522	2,795	16,702	6,027	407,046
ATASCOSA	21	3,765,799	1,325,050	2,805,697	821,810	8,718,356
AUSTIN	13	1,977,215	437,949	857,103	308,989	3,581,256
BAILEY	2	253,320	254,726	384,611	79,677	972,334
BANDERA	1	393,686	97,124	225,344	70,241	786,395
BASTROP	18	2,707,334	1,052,964	1,622,958	596,423	5,979,679
BAYLOR	7	713,262	46,925	163,552	29,870	953,609
BEE	26	2,636,209	1,503,312	2,562,247	938,394	7,640,162
BELL	113	11,252,793	4,071,003	7,351,655	3,267,481	25,942,932
BEXAR	914	72,838,197	41,360,535	66,520,416	30,164,512	210,883,660
BLANCO	0	694,500	42,236	74,811	15,015	826,562
BORDEN	0	4,395	0	16,316	0	20,711
BOSQUE	5	2,191,582	176,016	340,246	114,371	2,822,215
BOWIE	64	7,981,287	2,547,823	4,102,912	2,109,676	16,741,698
BRAZORIA	61	8,395,997	1,786,552	5,968,118	1,459,905	17,610,572
BRAZOS	60	4,910,743	1,335,766	2,814,643	1,212,913	10,274,065
BREWSTER	6	446,573	108,857	369,530	113,308	1,038,268
BRISCOE	0	78,296	18,678	155,909	27,795	280,678
BROOKS	15	1,521,562	821,830	1,741,959	462,547	4,547,898
BROWN	32	5,934,875	1,069,429	1,654,889	594,219	9,253,412
BURLESON	6	1,759,102	410,753	774,224	378,608	3,322,687
BURNET	12	1,968,150	412,916	827,789	248,251	3,457,106
CALDWELL	14	3,220,536	740,395	1,391,693	548,205	5,900,829
CALHOUN	13	985,939	1,011,971	1,363,422	452,242	3,813,574
CALLAHAN	6	1,328,076	219,302	428,731	90,153	2,066,262
CAMERON	300	20,836,073	13,840,986	39,097,151	10,354,407	84,128,617
CAMP	8	1,389,506	364,877	598,344	226,555	2,579,282
CARSON	0	271,662	72,855	103,072	26,664	474,253
CASS	22	4,226,735	1,005,438	2,036,614	870,964	8,139,751
CASTRO	4	433,373	394,988	1,143,039	302,433	2,273,833
CHAMBERS	6	928,533	437,179	1,032,008	362,854	2,760,574
CHEROKEE	32	6,580,282	1,309,820	2,303,198	903,236	11,096,536
CHILDRESS	4	1,071,017	107,787	438,678	108,096	1,725,578
CLAY	3	1,184,266	77,356	142,619	39,657	1,443,898
COCHRAN	2	346,685	105,406	366,512	73,310	891,913

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
COKE	0	\$ 771,211	\$ 40,481	\$ 81,322	\$ 20,252	\$ 913,266
COLEMAN	7	1,711,971	300,205	617,714	192,220	2,822,110
COLLIN	51	5,947,337	1,808,530	2,800,131	1,028,611	11,584,609
COLLINGSWORTH	3	608,432	75,154	230,411	50,914	964,911
COLORADO	17	3,114,244	668,579	1,208,849	418,882	5,410,554
COMAL	18	5,438,184	345,990	968,434	266,572	7,020,180
COMANCHE	5	2,347,286	235,997	464,113	125,227	3,172,623
CONCHO	0	486,634	17,740	103,003	24,678	632,055
COOKE	15	2,489,592	540,715	1,191,045	325,127	4,546,479
CORYELL	26	4,251,386	760,096	1,323,862	498,075	6,833,419
COTTLE	7	425,776	60,205	177,614	45,516	709,111
CRANE	0	120,769	18,441	179,861	46,119	365,190
CROCKETT	2	255,915	77,965	236,245	74,564	644,689
CROSBY	9	712,027	409,008	883,166	212,809	2,217,010
CULBERSON	0	75,948	67,425	328,267	54,499	526,139
DALLAM	4	198,565	113,655	379,691	88,999	780,010
DALLAS	792	65,839,558	23,169,805	43,270,667	23,152,935	155,432,965
DAWSON	10	913,381	610,575	1,538,676	449,017	3,511,649
DEAF SMITH	19	960,310	756,180	1,980,456	650,213	4,355,159
DELTA	6	1,272,738	107,042	230,817	79,298	1,689,895
DENTON	61	11,236,934	1,213,371	1,856,689	595,165	14,902,159
DEWITT	21	3,694,048	704,737	1,417,790	520,228	6,336,803
DICKENS	2	370,948	58,415	228,389	67,377	725,129
DIMMIT	15	1,422,713	1,061,413	2,357,513	565,885	5,407,524
DONLEY	3	379,338	74,404	235,616	76,794	766,152
DUVAL	25	2,151,117	1,485,753	2,507,181	732,495	6,876,546
EASTLAND	14	4,141,176	309,294	804,567	182,182	5,437,219
ECTOR	103	4,589,468	2,825,491	6,367,551	2,196,139	15,978,649
EDWARDS	0	115,667	56,216	197,723	41,790	411,396
ELLIS	29	5,416,215	1,068,553	2,226,271	944,961	9,656,000
EL PASO	532	23,062,369	16,664,664	46,750,321	13,199,985	99,677,339
ERATH	11	4,213,717	415,391	558,545	154,369	5,342,022
FALLS	16	3,386,323	505,704	1,487,307	540,450	5,919,784
FANNIN	18	4,914,760	498,318	958,974	305,217	6,677,269
FAYETTE	7	2,664,043	369,065	571,432	215,573	3,820,113
FISHER	3	671,780	109,658	301,403	73,754	1,156,595
FLOYD	7	626,263	483,426	1,054,479	246,149	2,410,317
FOARD	0	371,960	31,426	62,327	19,630	485,343
FORT BEND	59	4,522,748	2,310,514	5,058,755	1,843,730	13,735,747
FRANKLIN	5	1,116,429	87,377	207,236	44,533	1,455,575

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
FREESTONE	7	\$ 3,301,421	\$ 212,767	\$ 664,684	\$ 215,827	\$ 4,394,699
FRIO	19	1,985,227	1,302,216	2,145,951	834,135	6,267,529
GAINES	2	485,213	263,443	857,176	183,547	1,789,379
GALVESTON	132	10,783,319	3,875,077	11,116,298	4,099,780	29,879,474
GARZA	6	1,174,426	190,888	501,449	128,512	1,995,275
GILLESPIE	7	1,705,689	109,200	254,019	66,870	2,135,778
GLASSCOCK	0	6,104	292	29,368	3,411	39,175
GOLIAD	5	816,184	296,852	548,162	172,594	1,833,792
GONZALES	17	2,822,324	825,008	1,608,029	608,199	5,863,560
GRAY	14	1,676,855	479,908	1,058,772	335,000	3,550,535
GRAYSON	46	12,248,934	1,862,433	2,985,098	1,184,217	18,280,682
GREGG	82	9,901,605	2,887,445	5,289,610	2,224,822	20,303,482
GRIMES	7	1,917,439	435,982	1,054,977	522,392	3,930,790
GUADALUPE	30	4,102,533	1,251,806	2,384,538	866,118	8,604,995
HALE	31	2,925,490	943,354	2,803,415	730,033	7,402,292
HALL	3	601,027	74,556	404,988	95,787	1,176,358
HAMILTON	9	2,529,916	120,819	203,668	50,369	2,904,772
HANSFORD	0	175,521	28,311	78,285	16,929	299,046
HARDEMAN	3	865,989	150,705	313,397	96,925	1,427,016
HARDIN	25	3,568,636	1,706,344	2,900,890	907,846	9,083,716
HARRIS	1,685	104,206,686	75,385,221	144,687,880	65,190,889	389,470,676
HARRISON	51	6,440,419	1,805,701	3,284,610	1,571,135	13,101,865
HARTLEY	0	203,697	3,465	10,634	1,832	219,628
HASKELL	9	1,063,543	102,341	293,670	73,506	1,533,060
HAYS	22	3,133,333	1,228,685	1,983,905	784,163	7,130,086
HEMPHILL	0	125,368	28,726	46,012	7,288	207,394
HENDERSON	26	4,989,559	905,061	2,157,347	815,854	8,867,821
HIDALGO	621	27,569,651	24,536,272	67,535,989	15,258,060	134,899,972
HILL	20	4,502,554	776,160	1,548,426	525,127	7,352,267
HOCKLEY	17	1,920,534	686,477	1,398,273	411,321	4,416,605
HOOD	4	2,069,134	443,277	408,358	119,077	3,039,846
HOPKINS	21	3,410,502	415,513	724,686	197,371	4,748,072
HOUSTON	23	3,762,390	841,998	1,764,831	835,695	7,204,914
HOWARD	21	2,259,673	1,094,081	2,041,664	759,440	6,154,858
HUDSPETH	0	61,843	79,042	266,903	87,118	494,906
HUNT	37	5,106,154	1,197,723	2,620,753	1,060,309	9,984,939
HUTCHINSON	11	1,159,600	272,341	838,219	198,191	2,468,351
IRION	0	31,981	52,866	67,652	21,017	173,516
JACK	3	681,025	136,725	259,214	73,684	1,150,648
JACKSON	12	1,393,986	417,242	822,447	316,085	2,949,760

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
JASPER	35	\$ 3,533,942	\$ 1,381,973	\$ 3,016,415	\$ 1,098,777	\$ 9,031,107
JEFF DAVIS	0	45,914	52,498	89,300	12,365	200,077
JEFFERSON	318	21,497,779	12,286,859	18,593,781	8,117,839	60,496,258
JIM HOGG	8	485,662	313,306	764,906	144,531	1,708,405
JIM WELLS	44	5,955,767	3,158,034	4,991,973	1,458,763	15,564,537
JOHNSON	39	8,292,803	1,582,907	2,277,019	821,305	12,974,034
JONES	8	4,043,351	446,996	918,256	247,928	5,656,531
KARNES	8	2,772,276	555,427	1,453,427	529,921	5,311,051
KAUFMAN	27	4,982,250	652,164	1,465,371	630,020	7,729,805
KENDALL	4	1,187,108	133,471	262,596	76,383	1,659,558
KENEDY	0	27,236	6,818	50,338	6,099	90,491
KENT	0	146,089	7,753	28,207	4,528	186,577
KERR	16	1,602,608	869,923	1,267,901	380,613	4,121,045
KIMBLE	4	586,722	100,479	167,783	49,314	904,298
KING	0	0	641	4,295	0	4,936
KINNEY	2	6,552	61,383	326,499	59,534	453,968
KLEBERG	29	1,597,726	2,301,192	3,580,494	1,363,430	8,842,842
KNOX	5	847,030	107,416	353,886	120,741	1,429,073
LAMAR	115	7,548,284	1,066,101	2,405,980	1,022,909	12,043,274
LAMB	15	1,515,640	831,231	1,399,056	449,277	4,195,204
LAMPASAS	7	1,571,442	365,420	541,255	219,129	2,697,246
LASALLE	9	773,556	375,929	907,235	270,677	2,327,397
LAVACA	14	3,487,078	334,906	580,690	222,901	4,625,575
LEE	9	1,458,964	162,554	350,406	150,990	2,122,914
LEON	4	1,772,192	268,766	719,162	207,868	2,967,988
LIBERTY	47	4,897,160	2,471,993	4,759,490	1,497,076	13,625,719
LIMESTONE	16	3,609,774	621,657	1,126,407	422,771	5,780,609
LIPSCOMB	0	19,615	2,742	27,198	4,726	54,281
LIVE OAK	5	687,708	207,275	607,161	149,224	1,651,368
LLANO	0	1,626,819	69,240	193,888	47,227	1,937,174
LOVING	0	289	0	0	0	289
LUBBOCK	265	14,900,696	8,216,898	12,250,357	4,528,915	39,896,866
LYNN	4	462,924	321,260	768,254	177,996	1,730,434
MADISON	4	1,181,296	240,213	720,106	320,142	2,461,757
MARION	8	1,020,466	458,670	1,102,644	406,479	2,988,259
MARTIN	0	437,590	187,735	299,882	87,378	1,012,585
MASON	0	478,519	25,270	153,939	19,087	675,815
MATAGORDA	24	2,682,351	829,225	2,570,148	886,675	6,968,399
MAVERICK	36	3,088,615	2,345,278	7,310,983	1,520,779	14,265,655
MCCULLOCH	10	1,817,610	276,975	527,936	176,919	2,799,440

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
MCLENNAN	175	\$ 19,517,023	\$ 3,576,723	\$ 8,790,271	\$ 3,689,487	\$ 35,573,504
MCMULLEN	0	10,512	24,241	48,066	6,322	89,141
MEDINA	15	3,488,383	745,379	1,904,612	675,463	6,813,837
MENARD	3	450,886	97,320	190,433	37,935	776,574
MIDLAND	74	4,116,381	2,144,807	3,663,527	1,259,793	11,184,508
MILAM	16	2,886,350	726,456	1,487,248	547,159	5,647,213
MILLS	2	1,050,903	61,074	101,028	25,264	1,238,269
MITCHELL	5	1,330,841	189,342	581,782	145,828	2,247,793
MONTAGUE	7	2,809,938	265,584	522,899	106,740	3,705,161
MONTGOMERY	66	6,134,217	3,333,637	7,188,882	2,202,631	18,859,367
MOORE	8	466,119	260,719	438,067	125,667	1,290,572
MORRIS	18	2,409,955	584,859	979,946	392,616	4,367,376
MOTLEY	0	61,332	8,414	68,063	12,558	150,367
NACOGDOCHES	75	5,710,451	1,448,114	2,586,748	1,116,808	10,862,121
NAVARRO	28	5,928,590	874,605	1,815,011	743,248	9,361,454
NEWTON	9	1,195,814	627,787	1,382,394	519,220	3,725,215
NOLAN	18	2,331,138	429,894	1,095,643	352,059	4,208,734
NUECES	292	24,000,758	15,085,725	21,125,144	8,398,407	68,610,034
OCHILTREE	4	281,280	77,264	201,926	48,611	609,081
OLDHAM	0	24,927	14,191	24,732	9,672	73,522
ORANGE	52	5,631,354	2,458,627	4,610,745	1,703,047	14,403,773
PALO PINTO	15	2,460,865	951,229	1,438,878	402,619	5,253,591
PANOLA	13	2,547,460	470,302	1,164,720	420,012	4,602,494
PARKER	14	2,740,236	917,185	1,623,976	494,255	5,775,652
PARMER	1	680,428	201,460	524,805	142,775	1,549,468
PECOS	11	834,779	487,407	1,147,412	211,775	2,681,373
POLK	26	2,912,938	1,059,725	2,380,844	719,895	7,073,402
POTTER	199	6,593,971	3,168,674	6,881,147	2,124,810	18,768,602
PRESIDIO	5	398,453	127,598	882,130	147,501	1,555,682
RAINS	3	629,772	82,069	136,238	41,995	890,074
RANDALL	0	1,488,219	518,014	1,054,024	303,855	3,364,112
REAGAN	0	166,935	66,182	203,401	27,341	463,859
REAL	2	142,154	57,956	188,651	46,981	435,742
RED RIVER	18	3,797,130	447,602	976,840	369,308	5,590,880
REEVES	10	967,154	658,265	1,999,188	388,119	4,012,726
REFUGIO	5	646,641	427,880	1,100,545	268,230	2,143,296
ROBERTS	0	15,802	6,614	7,765	5,653	36,834
ROBERTSON	16	2,759,450	677,951	1,571,615	677,713	5,686,729
ROCKWALL	0	1,017,336	121,822	182,776	81,587	1,403,521
RUNNELS	6	1,297,616	205,948	562,207	124,972	2,190,743

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
RUSK	35	\$ 5,384,699	\$ 1,004,559	\$ 2,542,105	\$ 985,136	\$ 9,916,501
SABINE	6	1,174,300	295,772	577,038	217,452	2,264,562
SAN AUGUSTINE	10	2,945,778	398,211	687,871	338,401	4,370,261
SAN JACINTO	11	835,463	715,933	1,746,164	542,428	3,839,988
SAN PATRICIO	55	4,570,721	4,240,261	6,837,542	2,147,128	17,795,652
SAN SABA	2	1,170,056	146,955	242,441	71,368	1,630,820
SCHLEICHER	0	270,199	53,467	173,241	28,157	525,064
SCURRY	10	1,314,429	357,502	981,390	250,644	2,903,965
SHACKELFORD	0	388,150	40,999	116,566	10,588	556,303
SHELBY	17	3,919,499	1,104,071	1,718,056	826,248	7,567,874
SHERMAN	0	170,167	7,270	33,559	7,961	218,957
SMITH	139	11,357,337	3,170,489	5,790,904	2,493,494	22,812,224
SOMERVELL	0	594,174	69,829	98,966	39,809	802,778
STARR	47	3,545,910	1,832,756	8,978,582	1,315,772	15,673,020
STEPHENS	8	1,263,525	148,155	362,509	72,894	1,847,083
STERLING	0	114,768	15,863	50,031	20,685	201,347
STONEWALL	0	424,155	15,837	92,480	23,323	555,795
SUTTON	0	306,337	62,082	203,206	24,104	595,729
SWISHER	5	360,615	296,432	647,963	254,420	1,559,430
TARRANT	614	52,946,326	13,847,285	21,204,821	9,262,633	97,261,065
TAYLOR	211	8,877,777	2,302,932	3,880,047	1,284,291	16,345,047
TERRELL	0	22,245	10,194	70,470	17,143	120,052
TERRY	15	1,327,012	798,752	1,674,227	561,322	4,361,313
THROCKMORTON	0	218,655	38,601	81,580	13,904	352,740
TITUS	18	4,899,146	652,610	948,146	339,713	6,839,615
TOM GREEN	89	7,998,861	2,467,779	3,673,211	1,322,321	15,462,172
TRAVIS	2,028	29,943,715	12,151,716	16,385,856	7,701,988	66,183,275
TRINITY	6	1,374,116	420,812	960,564	376,064	3,131,556
TYLER	8	1,976,341	375,423	1,130,327	337,197	3,819,288
UPSHUR	26	2,881,276	807,652	1,922,476	631,021	6,242,425
UPTON	0	173,893	82,473	233,363	66,145	555,874
UVALDE	25	2,410,421	1,138,534	2,771,913	657,900	6,978,768
VAL VERDE	35	2,423,687	1,564,184	4,944,156	1,356,890	10,288,917
VAN ZANDT	14	5,602,480	566,755	1,156,235	302,182	7,627,652
VICTORIA	74	5,226,493	3,313,245	4,013,631	1,677,546	14,230,915
WALKER	22	2,980,779	1,010,072	2,336,322	853,380	7,180,553
WALLER	16	1,566,818	853,884	1,757,090	737,203	4,914,995
WARD	5	652,942	211,245	697,457	168,550	1,730,194
WASHINGTON	18	3,125,713	653,328	1,183,908	512,102	5,475,051
WEBB	155	10,624,020	7,580,720	19,179,507	4,096,308	41,480,555

Summary of Agency Information by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Employees ¹	Medical Assistance Benefits		Food Stamp Value	AFDC Payments	Total
		Aged & Disabled ²	Families & Children			
WHARTON	28	\$ 3,987,476	\$ 883,106	\$ 2,554,750	\$ 910,633	\$ 8,335,965
WHEELER	5	1,008,842	126,869	238,008	66,978	1,440,697
WICHITA	78	11,444,713	2,363,391	4,613,286	1,544,523	19,965,913
WILBARGER	16	2,043,710	201,606	532,181	149,910	2,927,407
WILLACY	26	1,787,197	1,166,054	3,501,906	740,135	7,195,292
WILLIAMSON	41	6,510,132	1,125,208	2,194,534	748,845	10,578,719
WILSON	15	2,195,943	417,641	935,339	294,277	3,843,200
WINKLER	0	710,633	100,832	396,464	83,761	1,291,690
WISE	12	2,271,481	524,263	779,741	227,197	3,802,682
WOOD	15	4,957,476	493,364	916,354	249,675	6,616,869
YOAKUM	4	331,948	177,395	435,384	118,060	1,062,787
YOUNG	14	2,811,457	500,222	869,711	218,746	4,400,136
ZAPATA	7	766,430	523,089	1,526,406	245,354	3,061,279
ZAVALA	18	636,498	1,110,210	2,760,995	759,166	5,466,869
TOTAL	13,177	\$1,067,917,147	\$431,933,749	\$868,699,269	\$317,309,426	\$2,685,859,591

¹ Full-time and part-time filled positions as of Aug. 31, 1987.

² Does not include expenditures of \$262,565,934 for State Schools.

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹		Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
	Clients	Payments				
ANDERSON	317	\$ 2,944,148	\$ 403,598	\$ 1,217,644	1,207	178
ANDREWS	55	468,741	54,976	168,871	169	11
ANGELINA	456	4,679,630	685,390	2,324,031	2,383	283
ARANSAS	31	258,973	94,965	355,684	295	25
ARCHER	26	216,049	31,544	93,229	95	30
ARMSTRONG	29	330,870	12,840	37,812	39	3
ATASCOSA	195	1,891,369	338,607	1,535,823	1,056	194
AUSTIN	143	1,245,339	212,311	519,565	531	77
BAILEY	13	113,021	41,023	99,276	123	16
BANDERA	29	248,807	40,618	104,261	112	15
BASTROP	136	1,311,408	246,093	1,149,833	940	156
BAYLOR	54	466,264	65,604	181,394	176	60
BEE	139	1,254,823	289,947	1,091,439	893	94
BELL	703	6,719,225	826,030	3,707,538	2,766	582
BEXAR	3,018	31,620,999	6,541,221	34,675,977	23,669	2,794
BLANCO	62	522,994	44,372	127,134	120	14
BORDEN	0	0	8	4,387	1	0
BOSQUE	200	1,725,539	176,448	289,595	472	39
BOWIE	499	4,318,690	788,004	2,874,593	2,429	457
BRAZORIA	520	5,089,652	639,919	2,666,426	1,872	177
BRAZOS	287	2,835,938	440,979	1,633,826	1,374	245
BREWSTER	25	254,582	50,006	141,985	193	65
BRISCOE	1	12,255	14,190	51,851	46	14
BROOKS	52	511,799	172,435	837,328	578	211
BROWN	420	4,483,484	459,799	991,592	1,200	99
BURLESON	110	1,031,175	173,938	553,989	539	106
BURNET	140	1,294,760	157,625	515,765	514	120
CALDWELL	204	1,817,022	300,677	1,102,837	975	100
CALHOUN	60	511,653	105,811	368,475	374	19
CALLAHAN	104	919,867	136,228	271,981	294	79
CAMERON	620	6,822,026	2,384,341	11,629,706	9,786	1,098
CAMP	65	576,815	145,477	667,214	460	146
CARSON	21	199,955	24,360	47,347	63	8
CASS	295	2,642,120	361,170	1,223,445	1,221	235
CASTRO	28	253,216	36,280	143,877	148	16
CHAMBERS	27	227,512	79,271	621,750	242	94
CHEROKEE	414	3,891,188	522,574	2,166,520	1,528	304
CHILDRESS	90	748,911	77,883	244,223	270	71
CLAY	104	909,552	90,244	184,470	209	71
COCHRAN	19	153,955	33,720	159,010	112	27

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹		Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
	Clients	Payments				
COKE	67	\$ 657,873	\$ 49,869	\$ 63,469	113	24
COLEMAN	120	1,100,178	152,974	458,819	413	122
COLLIN	455	3,700,864	614,086	1,632,387	1,634	274
COLLINGSWORTH	46	400,721	45,680	162,031	156	24
COLORADO	239	2,121,137	228,301	764,806	736	112
COMAL	391	4,441,097	269,340	727,747	798	76
COMANCHE	190	1,733,378	240,268	373,640	536	49
CONCHO	34	326,486	50,490	109,658	108	25
COOKE	212	1,779,716	218,557	491,319	552	57
CORYELL	278	2,949,715	308,436	993,235	727	209
COTTLE	30	261,371	37,216	127,189	116	44
CRANE	9	74,989	15,162	30,618	45	5
CROCKETT	15	134,554	28,442	92,919	96	13
CROSBY	35	295,036	77,244	339,747	204	66
CULBERSON	0	0	10,317	65,631	75	6
DALLAM	6	61,540	23,167	113,850	78	22
DALLAS	3,963	36,085,602	5,138,724	24,615,232	19,951	3,312
DAWSON	48	405,895	114,477	393,009	434	121
DEAF SMITH	45	384,778	94,062	481,470	332	63
DELTA	93	824,918	113,374	334,446	334	94
DENTON	667	8,994,025	517,349	1,725,560	2,272	103
DEWITT	261	2,383,851	356,468	953,729	976	92
DICKENS	12	124,294	50,423	196,231	123	30
DIMMIT	51	496,190	153,519	773,004	644	100
DONLEY	29	248,028	38,892	92,418	108	22
DUVAL	33	426,880	259,303	1,464,934	880	224
EASTLAND	315	3,132,170	307,259	701,747	735	103
ECTOR	256	2,303,806	426,830	1,858,832	1,446	236
EDWARDS	0	1,949	11,033	102,685	51	6
ELLIS	403	3,609,370	467,503	1,339,342	1,560	177
EL PASO	677	6,934,996	2,555,047	13,572,326	11,181	1,335
ERATH	329	3,360,618	245,859	607,240	741	84
FALLS	205	1,909,108	317,989	1,159,226	1,035	233
FANNIN	366	3,187,303	503,436	1,224,021	1,236	186
FAYETTE	191	1,785,242	257,549	621,252	775	80
FISHER	50	450,093	69,252	152,435	186	26
FLOYD	27	243,194	73,738	309,331	219	47
FOARD	32	257,822	29,228	84,910	89	24
FORT BEND	192	1,750,426	406,710	2,365,612	2,285	288
FRANKLIN	83	770,398	91,660	254,371	232	66

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹		Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
	Clients	Payments				
FREESTONE	238	\$ 2,186,928	\$ 278,361	\$ 836,132	713	169
FRIO	84	798,140	184,379	1,002,708	638	158
GAINES	22	182,662	59,448	243,103	203	17
GALVESTON	508	4,465,998	739,644	5,582,677	3,162	681
GARZA	91	756,932	91,027	326,467	202	49
GILLESPIE	151	1,415,783	104,740	185,166	264	5
GLASSCOCK	0	0	612	5,492	6	0
GOLIAD	38	383,681	67,196	365,307	238	24
GONZALES	185	1,720,359	273,711	828,254	823	94
GRAY	128	998,157	165,158	513,540	457	117
GRAYSON	958	8,800,692	978,191	2,470,051	2,563	430
GREGG	693	6,600,894	782,960	2,517,751	2,470	344
GRIMES	87	783,654	231,549	902,236	698	178
GUADALUPE	247	2,381,465	396,796	1,324,272	1,206	226
HALE	172	1,559,202	283,631	1,082,657	892	205
HALL	48	402,160	60,603	138,264	183	61
HAMILTON	231	2,040,798	155,305	333,813	419	65
HANSFORD	13	113,247	17,298	44,976	44	8
HARDEMAN	65	556,225	81,988	227,776	248	60
HARDIN	183	1,864,807	289,418	1,414,411	843	267
HARRIS	4,101	39,127,624	7,874,663	57,204,399	31,172	6,120
HARRISON	417	3,952,878	612,957	1,874,584	1,905	373
HARTLEY	22	176,554	14,056	13,087	24	5
HASKELL	88	758,385	118,247	186,911	280	25
HAYS	169	1,651,563	322,759	1,159,011	993	132
HEMPHILL	15	111,390	7,763	6,215	27	5
HENDERSON	295	2,594,041	579,976	1,815,542	1,463	277
HIDALGO	736	7,822,092	3,935,092	15,812,467	13,533	1,382
HILL	358	3,116,184	454,540	931,830	1,114	124
HOCKLEY	94	1,199,320	133,868	587,346	455	91
HOOD	160	1,503,444	169,560	396,130	365	28
HOPKINS	241	2,167,519	356,674	886,309	903	197
HOUSTON	220	2,008,485	430,498	1,323,407	1,152	212
HOWARD	138	1,214,888	230,137	814,648	746	85
HUDSPETH	1	11,871	11,643	38,329	54	0
HUNT	344	3,111,498	480,094	1,514,562	1,565	291
HUTCHINSON	96	735,835	109,095	314,670	318	71
IRION	0	730	3,576	27,675	19	1
JACK	57	493,392	54,765	132,868	138	9
JACKSON	92	834,814	139,566	419,606	380	64

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹		Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
	Clients	Payments				
JASPER	213	\$ 1,893,039	\$ 393,165	\$ 1,247,738	1,125	186
JEFF DAVIS	0	0	8,960	36,954	46	9
JEFFERSON	1,019	10,344,587	1,668,787	9,484,405	5,221	1,325
JIM HOGG	1	11,635	87,635	386,392	330	102
JIM WELLS	240	2,515,814	560,368	2,879,585	1,767	463
JOHNSON	543	5,940,262	610,647	1,741,894	1,588	232
JONES	290	3,112,729	289,999	640,623	691	115
KARNES	156	1,529,422	297,791	945,063	824	160
KAUFMAN	391	3,441,956	447,293	1,093,001	1,186	154
KENDALL	121	993,213	62,447	131,448	203	8
KENEDY	0	1,779	2,019	23,438	8	4
KENT	14	118,462	11,199	16,428	26	2
KERR	102	877,070	124,137	601,401	430	69
KIMBLE	45	407,877	40,090	138,755	140	75
KING	0	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	0	467	1,101	4,984	4	2
KLEBERG	66	580,717	180,668	836,341	732	167
KNOX	67	589,304	92,218	165,508	225	32
LAMAR	456	4,153,915	727,414	2,666,955	2,085	423
LAMB	72	625,542	172,175	717,923	496	107
LAMPASAS	114	1,044,138	110,928	416,376	328	97
LASALLE	7	85,953	92,499	595,104	389	88
LAVACA	252	2,311,655	392,397	783,026	948	107
LEE	103	951,636	121,340	385,988	367	38
LEON	96	886,904	200,710	684,578	580	119
LIBERTY	245	2,400,151	479,847	2,017,162	1,308	379
LIMESTONE	235	2,335,208	265,769	1,008,797	1,824	154
LIPSCOMB	0	0	7,113	12,502	19	5
LIVE OAK	42	378,205	78,947	230,556	239	26
LLANO	141	1,236,687	125,905	264,227	304	39
LOVING	0	0	271	18	1	0
LUBBOCK	687	6,662,626	1,224,317	7,013,753	3,963	783
LYNN	13	130,660	51,351	280,913	194	33
MADISON	75	652,247	113,433	415,616	351	91
MARION	48	435,174	141,542	443,750	509	90
MARTIN	35	289,889	37,258	110,443	115	10
MASON	33	293,016	38,026	147,477	125	23
MATAGORDA	131	1,297,484	236,789	1,148,078	839	202
MAVERICK	55	553,521	475,031	2,060,063	1,817	85
MCCULLOCH	130	1,100,594	152,351	564,665	456	90

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹		Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
	Clients	Payments				
MCLENNAN	1,289	\$ 12,824,763	\$ 1,559,649	\$ 5,132,611	4,718	1,143
MCMULLEN	0	0	2,367	8,145	11	2
MEDINA	190	1,970,138	342,876	1,175,369	934	147
MENARD	30	261,153	46,454	143,279	125	32
MIDLAND	273	2,432,547	330,971	1,352,863	1,078	154
MILAM	162	1,433,211	273,006	1,180,133	947	250
MILLS	89	816,678	74,412	159,813	273	25
MITCHELL	110	985,044	129,448	216,349	351	35
MONTAGUE	252	2,126,196	273,705	410,037	593	82
MONTGOMERY	335	2,903,713	592,663	2,637,841	1,755	266
MOORE	33	265,690	36,955	163,474	122	34
MORRIS	182	1,575,061	212,342	622,552	579	118
MOTLEY	0	-2,056	17,451	45,937	58	19
NACOGDOCHES	305	3,026,602	632,981	2,050,868	1,622	217
NAVARRO	396	3,823,825	499,536	1,605,229	1,549	291
NEWTON	45	441,013	164,279	590,522	501	161
NOLAN	158	1,546,157	194,910	590,071	513	68
NUECES	1,072	12,215,866	1,991,543	9,793,349	7,115	811
OCHILTREE	27	200,337	27,416	53,527	61	9
OLDHAM	0	0	1,218	23,709	4	0
ORANGE	353	3,309,487	460,517	1,861,350	1,363	279
PALO PINTO	162	1,462,633	245,648	752,584	567	93
PANOLA	150	1,478,483	224,580	844,397	705	224
PARKER	210	1,896,955	245,222	598,059	667	80
PARMER	53	443,086	63,806	173,536	168	15
PECOS	47	545,351	72,612	216,816	271	66
POLK	146	1,217,561	319,885	1,375,402	948	240
POTTER	379	3,293,466	543,231	2,757,274	1,935	292
PRESIDIO	3	39,773	63,795	204,885	349	73
RAINS	47	418,941	58,327	152,504	177	45
RANDALL	146	1,151,858	104,108	232,253	253	80
REAGAN	17	132,638	12,007	22,290	40	3
REAL	0	4,566	20,092	117,496	79	9
RED RIVER	211	1,905,366	384,180	1,507,584	1,062	241
REEVES	39	368,109	116,904	482,141	492	74
REFUGIO	44	342,484	71,648	232,509	249	20
ROBERTS	0	0	1,350	14,452	6	2
ROBERTSON	167	1,574,135	275,066	910,249	832	135
ROCKWALL	89	716,163	82,584	218,489	230	24
RUNNELS	90	791,039	130,323	376,254	400	45

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹		Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
	Clients	Payments				
RUSK	402	\$ 3,625,692	\$ 494,879	\$ 1,264,128	1,357	266
SABINE	51	483,710	127,244	563,346	379	113
SAN AUGUSTINE	196	2,042,035	231,681	672,062	652	120
SAN JACINTO	2	18,108	150,459	666,896	442	175
SAN PATRICIO	178	1,526,218	523,566	2,520,937	1,657	361
SAN SABA	83	724,227	108,281	337,548	299	58
SCHLEICHER	22	175,120	21,374	73,705	82	9
SCURRY	100	826,538	131,168	356,723	365	25
SHACKELFORD	38	299,453	26,548	62,149	74	14
SHELBY	203	2,020,685	472,949	1,425,865	1,316	227
SHERMAN	19	141,369	12,028	16,770	25	4
SMITH	754	7,003,672	990,230	3,363,435	3,291	616
SOMERVELL	34	343,761	60,842	189,571	123	25
STARR	60	649,476	545,997	2,350,437	1,876	287
STEPHENS	94	796,989	89,950	376,586	260	88
STERLING	8	73,142	7,248	34,378	26	1
STONEWALL	36	343,587	21,143	59,425	71	4
SUTTON	19	152,260	34,857	119,220	105	25
SWISHER	21	175,123	45,803	139,689	177	46
TARRANT	3,730	34,766,883	4,074,569	14,104,874	12,420	1,546
TAYLOR	584	5,587,088	683,262	2,607,427	2,991	502
TERRELL	0	1,016	7,924	13,305	34	5
TERRY	76	646,778	134,945	545,289	395	46
THROCKMORTON	18	158,868	13,906	45,881	56	8
TITUS	319	3,264,702	431,111	1,203,333	891	115
TOM GREEN	499	4,941,316	521,669	2,535,876	2,315	298
TRAVIS	1,648	17,558,415	1,847,109	10,538,191	8,277	1,251
TRINITY	71	596,468	192,142	585,506	495	81
TYLER	137	1,198,123	193,258	584,960	558	116
UPSHUR	166	1,562,928	301,541	1,016,807	862	264
UPTON	12	100,732	13,909	59,252	62	7
UVALDE	125	1,312,640	254,859	842,922	798	84
VAL VERDE	91	858,000	323,819	1,241,868	1,357	92
VAN ZANDT	434	4,312,688	409,073	880,719	1,124	153
VICTORIA	313	2,709,031	511,197	2,006,265	1,567	145
WALKER	155	1,422,091	371,259	1,187,429	868	165
WALLER	98	830,348	153,843	582,627	418	83
WARD	44	396,161	66,148	200,633	234	43
WASHINGTON	195	1,900,755	264,059	960,899	1,412	129
WEBB	233	2,537,959	1,297,670	6,788,391	5,265	747

Aged and Disabled Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987.

County	Clients	Nursing Home Private ICF-MR ¹ Payments	Prescribed Medicines ²	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ³	Medicaid Eligibles, (Monthly Average)	Community Care for Aged and Disabled ⁴
WHARTON	223	\$ 2,003,568	\$ 374,488	\$ 1,609,420	1,297	267
WHEELER	73	619,858	81,357	307,627	221	32
WICHITA	801	7,456,503	965,377	3,022,833	2,396	640
WILBARGER	155	1,381,056	171,639	491,015	446	127
WILLACY	43	421,581	274,937	1,090,679	1,004	89
WILLIAMSON	433	4,128,935	471,608	1,909,588	1,614	236
WILSON	97	880,950	216,175	1,098,818	658	176
WINKLER	47	454,234	50,633	205,766	162	5
WISE	172	1,456,873	183,424	631,184	497	106
WOOD	413	3,563,836	363,903	1,029,737	1,019	215
YODAKUM	23	193,223	29,570	109,155	103	3
YOUNG	227	2,146,960	199,928	464,569	516	75
ZAPATA	2	17,460	92,976	655,994	371	128
ZAVALA	1	13,986	159,680	662,832	674	86
TOTALS	59,569	\$569,172,984	\$94,374,622	\$404,369,541	318,023	51,690

¹ Average daily number of clients served. ICF-MR (Intermediate Care Facility for Mentally Retarded) is \$72,819,192 of the payment total.

² Excludes administrative costs.

³ Includes payments on behalf of clients by the health insuring contractor and does not necessarily equal the premium paid. Other services include medical screening, dental treatment, anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Excluded are non-emergency medical transportation and \$46,882,218 for payment of supplemental medical insurance premiums.

⁴ Annual unduplicated number of clients served. Community Care includes primary home care, family care, congregate and home-delivered meals, day activity and health services, alternate living plans, and case management.

Families and Children Benefits by County

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
ANDERSON	\$ 65,463	\$ 894,242	1,104	197	24	31	14
ANDREWS	9,727	169,724	240	74	0	15	1
ANGELINA	114,715	1,548,834	2,281	169	65	55	24
ARANSAS	39,562	608,482	678	111	4	7	1
ARCHER	2,657	39,331	35	86	1	8	3
ARMSTRONG	358	2,437	12	26	0	0	1
ATASCOSA	91,584	1,233,466	1,411	119	61	17	5
AUSTIN	37,725	400,224	505	98	1	23	7
BAILEY	9,358	245,368	145	46	1	15	4
BANDERA	7,293	89,831	115	8	1	7	2
BASTROP	54,017	998,947	1,030	340	0	57	14
BAYLOR	3,060	43,865	66	58	1	9	5
BEE	93,283	1,410,029	1,588	110	21	36	5
BELL	212,539	3,858,464	5,146	1,037	192	262	65
BEXAR	2,842,803	38,517,732	46,887	6,222	1,681	1,744	203
BLANCO	1,033	41,203	31	18	0	10	3
BORDEN	0	0	0	18	0	0	0
BOSQUE	10,218	165,798	202	70	0	39	4
BOWIE	174,013	2,373,810	3,364	434	86	90	26
BRAZORIA	117,204	1,659,348	2,353	958	36	245	33
BRAZOS	82,396	1,253,370	1,927	247	31	183	24
BREWSTER	7,316	101,541	190	10	0	11	0
BRISCOE	1,577	17,101	54	12	1	1	1
BROOKS	50,421	771,409	855	68	0	6	2
BROWN	57,723	1,011,706	965	263	31	64	17
BURLESON	33,123	377,630	612	18	1	12	4
BURNET	20,650	392,266	416	88	0	23	6
CALDWELL	52,149	688,246	908	163	0	26	8
CALHOUN	54,719	957,252	821	94	42	26	7
CALLAHAN	12,624	206,678	180	62	1	23	3
CAMERON	1,084,517	12,756,469	19,071	1,690	199	144	47
CAMP	24,225	340,652	355	66	0	10	4
CARSON	1,099	71,756	43	32	1	18	5
CASS	70,093	935,345	1,392	151	4	23	10
CASTRO	25,532	369,456	566	66	0	8	3
CHAMBERS	35,939	401,240	566	117	0	14	3
CHEROKEE	86,713	1,223,107	1,456	213	24	54	7
CHILDRESS	8,327	99,460	165	34	0	14	2
CLAY	5,474	71,882	66	24	0	19	1
COCHRAN	7,089	98,317	125	34	0	2	3

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
COKE	\$ 2,335	\$ 38,146	36	28	0	3	1
COLEMAN	21,567	278,638	349	28	2	14	1
COLLIN	115,733	1,692,797	1,763	651	6	382	50
COLLINGSWORTH	3,810	71,344	86	42	0	4	0
COLORADO	41,830	626,749	666	125	0	36	3
COMAL	17,392	329,598	456	108	1	49	12
COMANCHE	16,653	219,344	215	32	0	13	0
CONCHO	1,625	16,115	38	16	0	10	0
COOKE	40,395	500,320	501	163	2	21	6
CORYELL	42,804	717,292	837	412	26	78	11
COTTLE	3,366	56,839	77	8	0	2	0
CRANE	1,724	16,717	78	18	0	7	0
CROCKETT	2,824	75,141	119	42	0	7	0
CROSBY	17,278	391,730	402	80	11	13	11
CULBERSON	1,629	65,796	86	18	0	1	0
DALLAM	5,874	107,781	161	113	22	14	4
DALLAS	1,414,349	21,755,456	35,084	10,014	1,275	2,622	466
DAWSON	37,240	573,335	767	239	28	11	1
DEAF SMITH	51,605	704,575	1,159	149	10	26	7
DELTA	6,196	100,846	129	20	0	2	0
DENTON	50,909	1,162,462	1,006	639	48	418	56
DEWITT	65,263	639,474	893	201	5	26	6
DICKENS	4,661	53,754	132	44	19	2	1
DIMMIT	56,315	1,005,098	1,133	129	45	6	1
DONLEY	5,216	69,188	132	6	5	9	1
DUVAL	88,073	1,397,680	1,336	110	2	3	0
EASTLAND	24,397	284,897	312	113	6	28	5
ECTOR	146,990	2,678,501	3,544	896	95	129	29
EDWARDS	2,377	53,839	62	6	0	0	0
ELLIS	54,317	1,014,236	1,572	392	0	140	23
EL PASO	815,483	15,849,181	21,515	3,118	918	517	118
ERATH	17,472	397,919	268	60	2	30	17
FALLS	37,187	468,517	823	82	70	15	9
FANNIN	28,648	469,670	517	235	0	21	9
FAYETTE	21,523	347,542	339	2	1	38	2
FISHER	5,071	104,587	146	34	0	5	0
FLOYD	27,875	455,551	433	54	6	12	4
FOARD	2,729	28,697	36	16	4	4	1
FORT BEND	171,059	2,139,455	3,121	1,095	25	249	37
FRANKLIN	6,357	81,020	84	48	0	9	0

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
FREESTONE	\$ 19,213	\$ 193,554	368	36	1	31	6
FRIO	90,685	1,211,531	1,401	139	7	13	2
GAINES	14,204	249,239	310	84	0	11	2
GALVESTON	143,767	3,731,310	6,379	2,222	265	307	37
GARZA	7,902	182,986	227	52	0	5	2
GILLESPIE	4,262	104,936	118	6	0	34	1
GLASSCOCK	68	224	6	22	0	0	88
GOLIAD	23,890	272,962	319	36	0	8	3
GONZALES	62,146	762,862	994	74	11	21	3
GRAY	25,110	454,798	544	245	43	21	13
GRAYSON	100,005	1,762,428	1,847	309	52	131	22
GREGG	189,042	2,698,403	3,574	448	122	148	47
GRIMES	47,043	388,939	842	68	37	38	0
GUADALUPE	85,648	1,166,158	1,386	299	58	61	13
HALE	46,447	896,907	1,234	303	87	42	15
HALL	4,801	69,755	163	24	0	1	2
HAMILTON	6,040	114,779	90	36	1	22	1
HANSFORD	1,218	27,093	26	14	0	9	1
HARDEMAN	8,672	142,033	181	12	19	10	0
HARDIN	119,469	1,586,875	1,587	159	3	39	4
HARRIS	5,402,280	69,982,941	100,281	15,608	2,463	3,159	623
HARRISON	154,210	1,651,491	2,590	446	32	49	13
HARTLEY	380	3,085	7	30	1	1	1
HASKELL	8,449	93,892	138	18	0	10	0
HAYS	69,972	1,158,713	1,340	340	29	81	32
HEMPHILL	504	28,222	14	34	1	6	5
HENDERSON	69,267	835,794	1,265	207	29	41	9
HIDALGO	1,820,536	22,715,736	30,203	1,758	272	383	40
HILL	56,906	719,254	861	102	11	49	6
HOCKLEY	36,623	649,854	695	187	65	23	10
HOOD	10,976	432,301	196	50	2	17	6
HOPKINS	20,736	394,777	338	173	2	27	14
HOUSTON	76,107	765,891	1,320	88	72	16	4
HOWARD	68,651	1,025,430	1,249	271	34	25	7
HUDSPETH	4,741	74,301	145	2	0	1	0
HUNT	94,618	1,113,105	1,709	354	11	88	20
HUTCHINSON	10,840	261,501	339	143	37	26	10
IRION	2,118	50,748	35	4	1	1	1
JACK	9,586	127,139	129	32	1	9	0
JACKSON	49,910	367,332	547	111	5	22	5

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
JASPER	\$ 141,523	\$1,240,450	1,878	265	1	16	9
JEFF DAVIS	2,730	49,768	43	54	0	0	10
JEFFERSON	765,963	11,520,896	13,304	1,762	256	275	69
JIM HOGG	13,931	299,375	272	0	0	2	0
JIM WELLS	205,318	2,952,716	2,663	129	3	36	7
JOHNSON	91,446	1,491,461	1,364	426	16	89	36
JONES	31,082	415,914	422	121	24	28	6
KARNES	57,525	497,902	930	100	0	14	1
KAUFMAN	46,953	605,211	993	307	1	84	20
KENDALL	5,033	128,438	134	36	0	18	7
KENEDY	735	6,083	9	0	0	0	1
KENT	259	7,494	14	14	0	1	1
KERR	33,414	836,509	653	62	51	40	87
KIMBLE	6,729	93,750	94	68	0	7	1
KING	0	641	0	0	0	0	0
KINNEY	4,542	56,841	107	42	1	1	1
KLEBERG	133,088	2,168,104	2,361	127	8	14	0
KNOX	11,470	95,946	206	22	2	9	3
LAMAR	72,751	993,350	1,572	323	46	49	12
LAMB	53,437	777,794	760	76	3	11	4
LAMPASAS	20,194	345,226	378	84	15	27	7
LASALLE	34,800	341,129	507	151	2	4	0
LAVACA	26,623	308,283	397	96	1	71	2
LEE	11,502	151,052	271	74	1	37	6
LEON	19,601	249,165	323	40	0	12	2
LIBERTY	150,996	2,320,997	2,406	563	6	26	14
LIMESTONE	43,491	578,166	714	76	4	21	7
LIPSCOMB	31	2,711	8	40	1	4	2
LIVE OAK	18,140	189,135	260	30	1	7	0
LLANO	2,766	66,474	82	16	0	14	0
LOVING	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
LUBBOCK	361,602	7,855,296	7,397	2,204	255	492	91
LYNN	18,038	303,222	306	62	1	10	3
MADISON	23,157	217,056	478	52	0	7	2
MARION	38,515	420,155	649	106	2	3	3
MARTIN	9,297	178,438	150	36	0	4	0
MASON	2,483	22,787	42	4	0	3	0
MATAGORDA	64,907	764,318	1,407	452	41	33	15
MAVERICK	161,136	2,184,142	2,713	121	101	19	2
MCCULLOCH	22,339	254,636	300	70	2	7	2

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
MCLENNAN	\$ 224,566	\$ 3,352,157	6,005	988	138	308	73
MCMULLEN	555	23,686	14	6	1	1	1
MEDINA	51,137	694,242	1,122	199	20	38	5
MENARD	4,225	93,095	70	8	0	4	0
MIDLAND	93,621	2,051,186	2,082	512	88	126	33
MILAM	45,051	681,405	914	155	52	37	6
MILLS	5,386	55,688	93	127	1	9	6
MITCHELL	13,978	175,364	263	46	20	6	3
MONTAGUE	15,792	249,792	193	26	0	25	6
MONTGOMERY	193,245	3,140,392	3,633	540	58	122	23
MOORE	10,250	250,469	213	205	36	20	5
MORRIS	53,124	531,735	653	125	10	12	7
MOTLEY	539	7,875	22	6	0	0	1
NACOGDOCHES	108,991	1,339,123	1,861	227	41	44	15
NAVARRO	41,348	833,257	1,186	352	13	76	15
NEWTON	69,629	558,158	836	92	0	5	5
NOLAN	33,804	396,090	613	92	16	29	13
NUECES	955,128	14,130,597	13,549	1,541	514	301	72
OCHILTREE	3,123	74,141	90	100	8	11	14
OLDHAM	280	13,911	29	38	1	4	4
ORANGE	178,019	2,280,608	2,767	418	47	86	24
PALO PINTO	52,810	898,419	721	213	2	21	6
PANOLA	38,247	432,055	695	203	19	15	4
PARKER	52,743	864,442	836	92	3	40	9
PARMER	11,828	189,632	250	62	1	12	4
PECOS	15,271	472,136	372	113	12	7	3
POLK	75,690	984,035	1,197	82	15	22	12
POTTER	124,885	3,043,789	3,364	1,232	492	218	40
PRESIDIO	9,778	117,820	284	20	0	2	1
RAINS	7,412	74,657	78	36	6	8	7
RANDALL	20,084	497,930	540	450	61	285	49
REAGAN	1,406	64,776	41	38	1	9	1
REAL	4,358	53,598	82	16	0	2	0
RED RIVER	35,761	411,841	572	149	21	12	6
REEVES	32,397	625,868	742	139	4	3	6
REFUGIO	22,469	405,411	478	12	5	6	1
ROBERTS	839	5,775	10	0	0	0	0
ROBERTSON	80,249	597,702	1,081	92	15	14	3
ROCKWALL	8,335	113,487	139	104	0	28	6
RUNNELS	18,672	187,276	249	137	1	31	2

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
RUSK	\$ 90,009	\$ 914,550	1,589	360	39	40	12
SABINE	22,320	273,452	352	74	1	4	2
SAN AUGUSTINE	31,217	366,994	520	115	0	4	2
SAN JACINTO	66,138	649,795	901	139	0	4	6
SAN PATRICIO	281,104	3,959,157	3,882	271	69	59	6
SAN SABA	10,316	136,639	128	28	1	12	3
SCHLEICHER	2,297	51,170	55	12	0	12	0
SCURRY	24,516	332,986	451	129	34	21	13
SHACKELFORD	1,108	39,891	22	32	0	7	0
SHELBY	103,695	1,000,376	1,300	279	46	15	5
SHERMAN	405	6,865	11	26	0	3	0
SMITH	221,056	2,949,433	4,079	701	86	191	54
SOMERVELL	4,631	65,198	66	28	0	7	3
STARR	136,353	1,696,403	2,432	115	43	17	0
STEPHENS	7,762	140,393	137	26	22	23	2
STERLING	1,113	14,750	34	4	1	0	0
STONEWALL	854	14,983	40	0	0	1	0
SUTTON	1,837	60,245	55	16	0	3	2
SWISHER	14,616	281,816	425	94	28	11	2
TARRANT	594,803	13,252,482	14,927	4,008	617	1,500	255
TAYLOR	101,406	2,201,526	2,135	721	153	252	52
TERRELL	557	9,637	27	4	1	1	0
TERRY	47,454	751,298	913	96	2	26	3
THROCKMORTON	1,337	37,264	28	18	0	4	0
TITUS	48,696	603,914	569	179	8	24	4
TOM GREEN	115,760	2,352,019	2,257	856	67	194	25
TRAVIS	566,948	11,584,768	12,403	1,463	640	1,243	125
TRINITY	50,059	370,753	586	82	0	4	2
TYLER	30,766	344,657	543	139	0	8	9
UPSHUR	66,928	740,724	1,063	281	14	20	18
UPTON	3,271	79,202	119	42	0	6	1
UVALDE	68,285	1,070,249	1,300	454	104	29	10
VAL VERDE	120,330	1,443,854	2,283	151	69	20	4
VAN ZANDT	33,646	533,109	523	123	8	32	17
VICTORIA	202,145	3,111,100	2,875	534	130	145	27
WALKER	69,797	940,275	1,381	157	1	33	5
WALLER	67,736	786,148	1,137	173	6	19	4
WARD	13,118	198,127	279	119	1	18	3
WASHINGTON	39,686	613,642	852	137	16	49	7
WEBB	448,530	7,132,190	7,721	434	179	127	10

Families and Children Benefits by County (continued)

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Prescribed Medicines ¹	Hospitals, Physicians, Laboratory, X-ray and Other Services ²	Medicaid Eligibles (Monthly Average)	Protective Services for Children ³	Children in Day Care Purchased by DHS ⁴	Regulated Child-care Facilities ⁵	
						Day Care (Part Time)	24-hour (Full Time)
WHARTON	\$ 73,890	\$ 809,216	1,505	221	4	46	15
WHEELER	6,341	120,528	117	46	0	3	1
WICHITA	137,410	2,225,981	2,544	946	142	278	43
WILBARGER	15,217	186,389	254	157	24	37	4
WILLACY	108,858	1,057,196	1,406	169	8	8	3
WILLIAMSON	52,360	1,072,846	1,284	392	19	343	43
WILSON	27,661	389,980	476	219	12	33	6
WINKLER	3,068	97,764	140	56	0	6	8
WISE	21,503	502,760	386	329	0	28	8
WOOD	27,132	466,232	438	133	2	22	6
YOAKUM	10,711	166,684	214	68	1	4	1
YOUNG	22,925	477,297	396	64	2	46	4
ZAPATA	26,361	496,728	500	54	8	6	0
ZAVALA	77,269	1,032,941	1,463	98	10	8	0
TOTAL	\$27,789,394	\$404,144,355	519,355	90,559	14,103	21,863	4,297

¹ Excludes administrative costs.

² Other services include medical screening, dental treatment, anesthesia, ambulance, chiropractors, hearing aids, rural health, home health, sterilizations, primary home care, optical, podiatrist, and comprehensive health centers. Non-emergency medical transportation is excluded.

³ Annual unduplicated number of clients served.

⁴ Average daily full-time equivalent clients served. Includes clients served with local funds.

⁵ Includes facilities licensed, registered, or certified by DHS as of Aug. 31, 1987. Does not include adoptive homes and some day-care facilities which are in the regulatory process but not yet licensed.

Regulation of Day-care Facilities by Region

Fiscal Year 1987

Region	1/2	3/12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Provisional applications accepted	72	79	74	437	240	97	91	131	60	322	1,603
Provisional licenses issued	67	66	62	379	216	77	75	128	57	290	1,417
Provisional licenses denied	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	6	14
Provisional licenses revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Applications for subsequent biennial licenses	103	143	102	650	291	137	202	202	106	567	2,503
Biennial licenses issued	157	205	163	901	450	199	263	288	122	751	3,499
Biennial licenses denied	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	6
Biennial licenses revoked	1	2	0	2	4	0	3	3	0	6	21
Initial requests to register granted	403	177	417	1,384	836	212	286	544	96	1,032	5,387
Requests to register denied	3	2	0	3	15	0	3	7	0	1	34
Subsequent requests to register granted	564	325	581	1,502	1,153	357	530	786	124	1,444	7,366
Registrations revoked	6	1	1	4	15	1	1	7	0	1	37
State operated facilities certified	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	3	8	15
Certifications revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injunctions	1	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	1	1	10
Complaint investigations	418	272	467	1,441	995	283	262	548	194	985	5,865
License suspended	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
Probations	3	1	1	5	3	1	3	5	0	6	28

Regulation of 24-hour Care Facilities by Region Fiscal Year 1987

Region	1/2	3/12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Provisional applications accepted	9	7	1	22	6	7	7	18	3	17	97
Provisional licenses issued	12	5	1	28	9	8	8	22	4	15	112
Provisional licenses denied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Provisional licenses revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Applications for subsequent biennial licenses	8	16	8	36	29	8	11	14	2	13	145
Biennial licenses issued	40	38	42	279	181	30	47	76	11	206	950
Biennial licenses denied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biennial licenses revoked	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
State-operated facilities certified	1	1	0	3	5	2	1	3	2	8	26
Certifications revoked	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agency foster homes verified	401	283	313	1,204	684	437	367	277	242	927	5,135
Injunctions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Complaints investigated	83	65	54	206	114	72	57	113	33	158	955
License suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Probations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Licensed, Certified, and Registered Child-care Facilities by Number, Capacity, and Percent Change Fiscal Year 1987

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities/Capacity		% Change in number and Capacity
	Sept. 1, 1986	Aug. 31, 1987	
Day care			
Day-care centers	5,529/417,676	5,501/426,495	-.51/2.11
Kindergarten/Nursery schools	782/50,822	685/44,302	-12.40/-12.83
Schools/Kindergarten and above	171/10,694	146/9,021	-14.62/-15.64
Group day-care homes	645/7,023	625/6,819	-3.10/-2.90
Family day homes	0	2/17	NA
Total Licensed/Certified facilities	7,127/486,215	6,959/486,654	-2.36/0.09
Total registered family homes	17,084/102,504	15,545/93,270	-9.01/-9.01
Total day-care facilities	24,211/588,719	22,504 ¹ /579,924	-7.05/-1.49
24-hour care			
Institutions providing basic child care	82/4,847	78/4,849	-4.88/0.04
Institutions serving mentally retarded children	10/277	9/289	-10.00/4.33
Emergency shelters	30/641	34/721	13.33/12.48
Halfway houses	5/81	5/66	0/-18.52
Residential treatment centers	57/2,533	63/2,775	10.53/9.55
Therapeutic camps	9/444	9/370	0/-16.66
Foster group homes	36/342	31/325	-13.89/-4.97
Foster family homes	38/125	54/176	42.11/40.80
Child-placing agencies (24-hour care and adoption)	107/	118/	10.28/0
Agency foster group homes	86/861	77/759	-10.47/-11.85
Agency homes	4,207/11,763	4,203/11,777	-.09/.12
Total 24-hour care facilities	4,667/21,914	4,681 ¹ /22,107	.30/.88
Grand Total	28,878/610,633	27,185/602,031	-5.86/-1.41

¹ Includes adoptive homes and some day-care facilities which are in the regulatory process but not yet licensed.

Licensing Staff by Function Fiscal Year 1987

Positions	Sept. 1, 1986	Aug. 31, 1987
Regional day care	239	257
Regional agency and institutional	40	42
State agency certification specialists	4	4
Other state office	20	16
Total	303	319

Social Work Certification Activities Fiscal Year 1987

New certifications granted	1,013
Social Work Associate	109
Social Worker	296
Certified Social Worker	382
Advanced Clinical Practitioner*	226
Recertifications granted	7,670
Social Work Associate	1,381
Social Worker	1,784
Certified Social Worker	2,998
Advanced Clinical Practitioner*	1,507
Complaints investigated	10
Applicants for certification denied	22
Certifications revoked	0
Certifications probated	0
Certifications suspended	0
Social workers currently certified	8,683

* Certification of Recognition—Only Certified Social Workers are eligible to apply.

Administrator's Licensing Activities

Fiscal Year 1987

New licenses granted	116
Biennial licenses renewed	336
Total licensed	634
Applications denied	14
Licenses revoked	0
Licenses probated	0
Licenses suspended	0
Complaints investigated	1

